

National Rifle Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J. Alaska's Peculiar Indians

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Vol. CIII. No. 2663

New York, September 20, 1906

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RACING IN A POWERFUL 120-HORSE-POWER AUTO IN THE FAMOUS VANDERBILT CUP CONTEST—HERBERT LYTLE AT THE WHEEL.—*Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Dunn.*

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Thursday, September 20, 1906

Roosevelt Is the Issue.

AS SENATOR BEVERIDGE, of Indiana, said in the Maine canvass, and as many other Republicans will say between this time and November 6th, President Roosevelt is the real issue in the congressional campaign of 1906. We understand that Hon. James S. Sherman, of the Utica district of New York, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, has very wisely instructed all his spellbinders to give the personality and the record of the President the leading place in their addresses this year. This line of talk will be especially effective with the people. "Roosevelt is the issue in 1904—not silver, the tariff, or imperialism," said many Democratic newspapers in that year. Some of them kept a line of this sort at the head of their editorial columns. They were unwise in saying this. What they said was true, but this confession hit the Democratic party. The people took the Democrats at their word when they said that Roosevelt was the issue. The plurality of 2,500,000 for Roosevelt over Parker, which was three times as great as the longest lead ever given to a presidential nominee in the popular vote previous to 1904, showed what the American people thought of Roosevelt.

In 1906 Roosevelt is stronger with the people than he was in 1904. He has done many things to endear him to the country since then which were undreamed of when he was elected. Call the roll of the measures of fundamental importance placed upon the national statute-book during the recent session of Congress—the railway-rate regulation bill, the Panama canal, the pure-food bill, national quarantine for the protection of all our coast cities from epidemics, the removal of the tax upon denatured alcohol, a more stringent naturalization act, the limitation of the immunity for witnesses in trust cases, and the other important measures—all these needed and popular enactments mean Roosevelt. It was through Roosevelt's persuasion, occasionally intermixed with menaces, that all this urgent legislation was enacted. Under no other President which the country has ever had could all this work have been performed in a single session of Congress.

Some of his political enemies charged at the time that Roosevelt swung the big stick over Congress—that he made himself the legislature as well as the executive. Perhaps he did. But if his enemies are sensible they will keep this fact quiet during the congressional campaign. They will let his supporters tell about it. The telling of it will make votes for his party. The people like a President who does things, particularly when the things, as in this case, needed to be done, and when the doing of them advances the country's prosperity and prestige.

Roosevelt is the largest asset which belongs to the Republican party. Every Republican newspaper and every Republican stump orator should insist that Roosevelt's personality and deeds are the issue in the congressional canvass of 1906.

The Tariff Is National, Not Local.

LIKE GENERAL HANCOCK in 1880, some of the Massachusetts congressmen seem to think that the tariff is a local issue. They want to have many duties reduced, especially on the raw materials of manufacture. Imagining that the manufacturers in their State have reached a condition in which a lowering of duties would add to their profits, they ask a cut, forgetting that the manufacturers in the rest of the country are not prepared for any change of this sort.

It will be well for the Massachusetts men to reflect on the fact that the tariff was never intended for any section in particular. It was devised as a great national policy, for the benefit of the whole country. As such the support of North, South, East, and West

was asked for it. The South is developing into a great manufacturing region, and it needs the tariff which Massachusetts is anxious to abolish. The West is in the same position as the South regarding the necessity for the retention of the duties which the Dingley act furnishes.

The manufacturers of the United States, as well as their millions of employes, have a direct and decided interest in supporting the Republican ticket in 1906. One of the first acts of a Democratic Congress, if it should be chosen this year, would be to bring in a bill making a general cut of the tariff schedules all along the line.

Demand for Stalwart Republicanism.

SOME NEEDED ingredient must be lacking in the Republicanism of the day. Discord and demoralization are in the party in Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States. The old-time sanity and unity are absent. There are wrangles among party bosses on all sides. These are chiefly among local bosses, though one or two of the national leaders are involved in them. Disgusted with the petty squabbles among rival magnates, and with the factional fights which are putting some elements of the party in some of the States into an alliance, or a quasi-alliance, with the Democrats, the rank and file of the party are beginning to call out for a little of the old-time stalwart Republicanism. They want some of the spirit which, in the campaign under Lincoln in 1860, saved the national territories for freedom, and which, under Lincoln in 1864, preserved the nation's life.

When the country was threatened in 1872 by a coalition of radicals and impracticables on the one side and implacables and irreconcilables on the other, the Republican party, under the lead of Grant, shattered the unholy alliance and maintained the sway of conservatism and balance. At the moment when, in 1896, Bryanism, Populism, and their allied fads and follies threatened to subvert the country's financial system, to plunge it into wholesale repudiation of contracts, and to lower the United States to the monetary and social level of China, the Republican party braced itself for the struggle, became the nucleus of all the sane and courageous elements of the people, and destroyed that peril. Again Bryanism, radicalism, and communism, more communistic, radical, and Bryanite than in 1896, threaten to assail the country. The peril is larger than it was ten years ago, because its strength seems to be greater, its programme of vices and crankeries longer, and its confidence higher than it was then. Yet this exigency finds the Republican party in many States disjointed, despondent, and indifferent.

There is a strong demand at this moment for a little of that robust Republican spirit which battled for civilization and saved the nation in 1860, 1864, 1872, and 1896. A loud and persistent cry is beginning to go up for a return of that Rooseveltian courage, poise, and aggressiveness which swept the country in 1904, and which, in the recent session of Congress, against apathy in some quarters and hostility in others, put more needed legislation on the statute-books than had been placed there by any Congress since the Civil War days.

What the American people demand in this crisis is the advent of a Republican party which is Republican.

Three Times and Out!

IF BRYAN were in the employ of the trusts that he affects to despise so much he could not be doing them greater service than by advocating, as a presidential candidate, the notion of Federal control of the railroads—a notion that must as inevitably lead to his defeat in 1908 as his ridiculous free-silver proposition led to defeat twice before. What President Roosevelt has done, or tried to do, to correct public evils is a matter of evidence, and will live in the history of achievement. What Bryan has been talking of doing will live only in the history of political tomfoolery.

It is incredible that a great political party, after having twice experimented with a candidate for the presidency who presented what is now everywhere acknowledged to have been the crudest kind of a financial platform, should once more take him up for another trial. Bryan's free-silver proposition was simply that a law should be enacted by which, regardless of the value of silver, any man who mined the metal, or any speculator who dealt in it, could deposit it at a United States mint and get it coined into dollars representing more than the real value of the bullion. It was not necessary to be a student of the laws of finance—it was only necessary to have a business man's head on one's shoulders—to realize the preposterous folly of such a proposition.

Free-silver's advocacy by Bryan led to his overwhelming defeat in two presidential campaigns. Now he proposes, as the chief plank of his platform, government ownership of railroads. It would cost, at the lowest estimate, twenty billion dollars, i. e., twenty times the entire public debt of the country, to effect such a change. It would make political jobs of places held by over 1,000,000 employes of the various railroads. It would inevitably lead to serious conflicts between State and Federal authorities. Bryan does not tell us how he would carry out his plan. He either does not realize its difficulties or evades them as he did in the free-silver controversy. He is willing to experiment, on a gigantic scale, with his crude ideas, at the expense of the nation's prosperity.

Is it remarkable that thoughtful leaders in the Democracy, North and South, unhesitatingly refuse to support Mr. Bryan in the platform he has chosen to

stand upon? It is not too early to predict that if the Democracy, in its sore straits, should be deceived by the clamor of the crowd that follows every sensational freak, and nominate Bryan in 1908, his defeat would be the most overwhelming he has sustained. The Democracy would then congratulate itself, as all the people would, on the end of Bryanism. It would be three times and out.

The Plain Truth.

THE DEMOCRATS of Illinois have nominated a man named Piotrowsky, of Chicago, for State treasurer, and the Republicans, not to be outdone, have nominated for the same place a man named Smulski. It looks as if the election might be very closely contested if it is on the basis of nomenclature, and whoever wins will have to get out all the votes of his party. But how about spelling reform?

ONE OF the beauties of a monetary system on a free-silver basis (of the essential soundness of which Mr. Bryan is still convinced, though he is not now pressing the question) is to be seen in the action of the canny Filipinos, who are melting their silver pesos to sell them to the government as bullion. The coinage of the Philippines was at the ratio of thirty-two to one, and when the coins now in use were first issued their silver-bullion value was thirty-three cents an ounce. Now, at forty-seven cents an ounce, the pieces are more valuable as bullion than as money, and there is consequently a currency stringency in the islands. It will be ended when the work of recoinage the whole issue is accomplished, but in the meantime it serves as an object-lesson for those voters in America who still have a leaning toward the double standard.

THE PRESENT regrettable disturbances in Cuba have been attributed by some critics to President Palma's lack of governing ability. From the testimony of Americans who have lately visited Cuba, it appears that the unpopularity of his administration is not so much due to the personality of Señor Palma as to that of the functionaries surrounding him. People who have wished to see the President of Cuba have scarcely received courteous treatment at the hands of these officials, and he is so hedged about with formalities that access to him is much more difficult than to the President of the United States. It does not become the head of a republic to stand too much upon ceremony in his intercourse with his people; our most democratic President has been the most popular. It looks as if the Cuban administration was in need of an accession of tact, judgment, and civility.

NO EXPLANATION was needed from Senator Foraker of his course in the Senate in opposition to certain bills known as administration measures. His conduct has been generally recognized as that of an honest and high-minded man, who clung to his opinions because he believed in them, and who was therefore all the more highly honored because he did so. It is worth while, however, since the point has been raised by his political opponents, to recall the fact that Senator Foraker was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the anti-rebate law, under which the Attorney-General has secured so many convictions since its powers of checking admitted abuses were put to a thorough test. He declares now, as he did when speaking in the Senate against the Hepburn bill, that previously existing regulations, especially if properly amended, were sufficient "to apply to every kind of rebate or discrimination between individuals or localities, no matter under what name, form, or guise practiced," against which complaint has yet been made. It is hardly too much to assert that if the vigorous prosecutions under the terms of the Elkins law had been initiated before the popular agitation in favor of the administration rate bill had gained such headway that it became unpopular for any member of Congress to oppose it, Senator Foraker's counsels would have prevailed, the adequacy of the law already in force would have been recognized, and the Hepburn bill, with its attendant train of defects and perplexities, would never have become a part of our statutes.

WE SOMETIMES hear the venomous critics of President Roosevelt saying that he talks too much and too often; but every time he speaks he has the faculty of saying something that the world is ready to hear. At the centennial of the Episcopal Church, at Oyster Bay, on a recent Saturday, the President, in a speech full of thought and suggestion, raised his powerful voice in favor of the unity of the churches in an effort to secure the moral reformation of the world. This thought is in the minds of the most advanced thinkers of the age. They realize that the churches have been proceeding on lines that belong to the past, that have led to bitter differences, to dissensions, and to strife which made denominational advancement, rather than the betterment of the world, the chief bone of contention. Out of this strife came a wasteful extravagance in the building of competitive church edifices, until in every land there are churches that cannot be filled and preachers without congregations. In this utilitarian and strenuous age, a movement has arisen in favor of a closer union of the churches, the relegation of denominational differences to the rear, and an effort to join all good people in a forward, onward, and upward movement. Nothing that this century could do for the cause of religion would be more pregnant with good than the success of such an effort. The potential aid of President Roosevelt in this great cause will be welcomed by all who are imbued with a belief that the time has come for a great moral uplift of the world's masses.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHEN THE world's champion long-distance traveler by automobile, Mr. Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, returned recently from his trip through the Orient, it was well understood that his trusty motor-car would soon be speeding on an around-the-globe circuit again. This expectation has been confirmed; for Mr. Glidden has announced that in November he will start on an interesting tour in the United States, extending from Boston to the Mexican frontier, at El Paso, Tex., and the Gulf of Mexico, at Galveston. From Boston to Chicago and from Dallas, Tex., to Galveston, Mr. Glidden will proceed by the highways, but from Chicago to El Paso and from El Paso to Dallas, and also from El Paso to Little Rock, Ark., and return to El Paso, he will journey by railroad, adjusting the wheels of his automobile to the rails, and dodging the scheduled trains. The total distance to be covered is nearly five thousand miles, and this may be increased by 1,000 miles if Mr. Glidden is permitted to drive his car from El Paso to the City of Mexico on the railway. When he reaches Galveston, Mr. Glidden will ship his car to Port Said, Egypt, whence he will tour the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. Glidden has already traveled 33,600 miles by automobile, and it is probable that he will attain, if not overpass, the 50,000-mile mark before he comes back from his proposed new excursion.

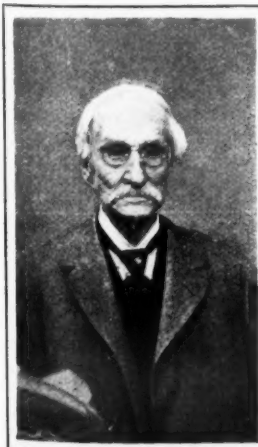


CHARLES J. GLIDDEN,
The world's champion auto traveler,
who is soon to begin another
long tour.—Falk.

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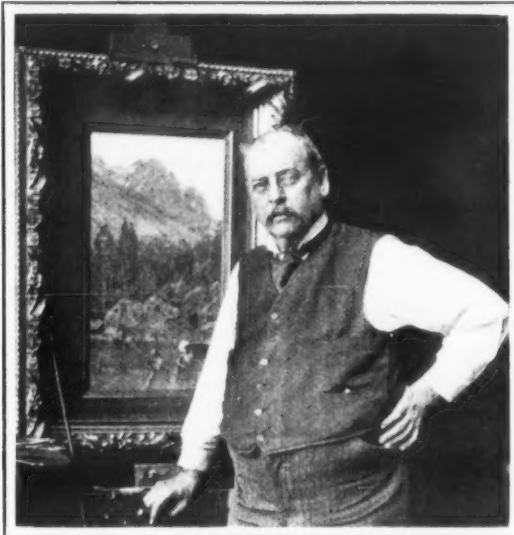
RARELY IN our army has promotion been so rapid as in the case of Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, who lately retired from the superintendency of the United States Military Academy at West Point. When, eight years ago, while he was but a lieutenant, General Mills was given this post, there was widespread doubt in army circles of the success of his administration. But to-day, in view of the remarkable reforms (including abolition of hazing) and material improvements he wrought there, he is generally classed as one of the greatest superintendents the institution ever had. His advancement to his present rank was a fit recognition of the good work he performed. The high esteem in which he is now held is attested by the fact that a notable dinner was recently given in his honor by prominent members of the famous Union League Club in New York. General Mills's qualities are those of the best type of the American soldier. He rendered gallant service in Cuba in the late war, and was shot through the head at the battle of Santiago, losing an eye as the result of the nearly fatal wound. The general, who is still in his prime, has been transferred to the Philippines, where he is expected to add to his laurels.

ALTHOUGH he is not, like the fabled Democrats of Wayback, still voting for Andy Jackson, Mr. Charles H. Haswell, of New York, did vote for Jackson for President in 1828, and has since, for seventy-eight years, stuck to his party through thick and thin. When he was in New York lately Mr. Bryan shook hands and talked with Mr. Haswell, and afterward pronounced him one of the most remarkable men he had ever met. Mr. Haswell is ninety-nine years old, but is still active in his profession, and has a record of achievement that proves his possession of more than ordinary ability. Probably no other Democrat in the country can claim so long and unbroken a record of partisan loyalty. To this lively nonagenarian the political history of New York State since Jackson's time is as well known as is the current situation to the average politician. During his life he has witnessed many of the most remarkable changes the world has known. Frequently he spends an afternoon at the Democratic Club, regaling the members with his interesting reminiscences. Naturally, the present political scene interests him deeply, and he is speculating as to whom he is going to have a chance to support for Governor in 1906 and President in 1908. Reference to the latter year is by no means facetious in his case, for Mr. Haswell's friends and he himself are confident that he will do much more than cross the century line.



CHARLES H. HASWELL,
Ninety-nine years old, who has voted
the Democratic ticket for
seventy-eight years.

ROMANCE, though late, has entered into the life of Henry F. Farny, the Cincinnati artist who recently married Miss Anna Ray. Mr. Farny reached the age of fifty-nine without succumbing to any attraction more powerful than that of his art, and, in fact, has borne a reputation as a woman-hater from his aversion to society and his refusal ever to paint a woman's portrait. But some years ago he became so much interested in a little girl, poor, but sweet and good, that he asked and obtained permission to defray



HENRY F. FARNY,
The painter of Indians, who has made a romantic marriage at the
age of fifty-nine.—Schmidt.

the expenses of her education. During her school life he saw her twice a year, and as she ripened into womanhood he became convinced that his feelings for her were rather those of a lover than of a guardian. As a consequence, soon after reaching her eighteenth birthday Miss Ray became Mrs. Farny and the mistress of a beautiful home in Kentucky. Her husband, who was long a magazine illustrator, is well known through his paintings of Indians and other subjects of Western life.

THE RECENT announcement that Black Dog, an Osage Indian, had been appointed a commissioner to arrange the allotment of Indian lands in Oklahoma, lent picturesqueness to the news columns in which it appeared. The people of the East have become more or less familiar with the red man as an adjunct of wild West shows, and as an exponent of the higher degree of culture typified by football, but as a sober citizen engaged in the discharge of responsible duties, he is still something of a rarity. Black Dog, or, as



BLACK DOG (AT RIGHT),
The Osage Indian chief, who has been appointed a commissioner for
the allotment of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

he is called in his own tongue, Shonga-Sa-Pa, is descended from a long line of chiefs, and has been influential in the council of his people since his early manhood. He was born on the Osage reservation fifty-nine years ago, and succeeded to one of the six chieftainships of his tribe. In 1876, with Joseph, the Osage Governor, he visited Washington for the purpose of adjusting various business questions affecting the Osage nation, and while there made an excellent impression upon the government officials who had dealings with him. From his influence with his people, it is hoped that he may be able, with his white colleagues on the commission, to make the allotments with such justice and good judgment as to give general satisfaction to these wards of the government, who are about to enter upon the responsibilities of citizenship.

THERE HAVE been many occasions during the past few years to chronicle the business enterprises of society women, both in this country and in lands across the sea. The list of members of the aristocracy in England who have entered commercial life is long, and is being added to yearly. One of the latest instances of the sort has been the opening by Countess Fabbicotti of a millinery shop under her own name in South Molton Street, London. The countess, who is Irish by birth, has a great number of wealthy and fashionable patrons, and her venture is a decided success. One secret of this success is said to be that she attends to all details herself, instead of intrusting the work to subordinates. A London paper remarks that her undertaking affords further evidence that titles and trade are far from being divorced. Even personages of high social rank, who would not connect themselves with a money-making scheme, are not so inclined as formerly to turn up their noses at such projects. If this thing continues, aristocracy will cease to be a synonym for uselessness.



COUNTESS FABBICOTTI,
Who has opened a milliner's shop
in London which is well patronized by society.

IN THE recent sudden death of Edward Rosewater, founder, proprietor, and editor of the Omaha Bee, Nebraska lost one of her most useful and eminent citizens, a man who had made his beneficial force and influence felt throughout the land. This successful journalist was distinguished by ability, integrity, and independence of character. He had so won the confidence of the people that many important offices had been bestowed on him, and he lately made an excellent showing in an exciting contest for the United States senatorship. In all causes involving the public weal Mr. Rosewater was found on the right side. He was a splendid specimen of the citizen of foreign birth who makes his way up from poverty to success and honor, and who is more truly American than are the great majority of those born within our borders.

IT IS SAID that John Burns, president of the local government board in the British cabinet, desired the office so that he might deal with the problem of the unemployed. But what is a practical statesman to do with men out of work and whose families are starving, but who refuse to work in relief establishments unless they get full "union" wages?

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, is said to be the only monarch in Europe, except the Sultan, who is a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. He dislikes the taste of wines and spirits. This is one result of his good mother's teachings.

OWING TO the fact that it refused to displace as its chairman a much-scamalized individual, the Democratic National Committee lately became a seriously discredited body. Mr. Bryan afterward helped to blacken its reputation by denouncing Illinois's representative in it as a tool of the corporations and unfit for a seat in the party councils. More recently a member of the committee itself, Mr. Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, has grown disgusted with his colleagues, and has not only resigned from the committee, but has also broken away from the Democratic party. In announcing that henceforth he will act as an independent in politics, Mr. Walsh "muck-rakes" the managers of the party, declaring that they have conducted an anti-trust campaign while dominated by the trusts. He asserts that a small faction, "representing the predatory forces of special privilege and those who seek to use all government as an asset to their private business," is in control of the great organization, and the national committee is slavishly subservient to it. Mr. Walsh assails by name members of the national executive committee in terms that imply their total unworthiness of public confidence. The ensorious ex-committeeman is a person of ability and good repute, and whether it be true or not, as has been alleged, that his action has been due to his adhesion to Hearst, he has badly bespattered his former associates.



CHARLES A. WALSH,
Who resigned in disgust from and
condemned the Democratic
National Committee.



CAPT. SEMON, OF OHIO, WHO WON THE WIMBLEDON CUP, THE GIFT OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.



PRIVATE E. C. SIMPSON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., WINNER OF THE PRESIDENT'S MATCH.



MAJOR WINDER, OF OHIO, THE FORTUNATE MARKSMAN, WHO BORE AWAY THE SPENCER CUP.



JOHN KETHLEY, OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "ILLINOIS," WHO WON THE OFF-HAND MATCH.

Great Interest in the Victoria Chief.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, recently incorporated by Hopper & Bigelow, of New York City, will be glad to hear news directly from the mines brought by Colonel Hopper's associates, Mr. Steven Macy and Mr. John Gardner.

These gentlemen, who have had a long and successful experience in mining matters, and who are largely interested in the ownership, as they were in the discovery and development, of the Victoria Chief mines, have recently visited the New York office and brought back with them glowing reports of the condition and progress of affairs at the famous new mining camp.

The wagon road, one of the best ever built in New Mexico, connecting the Victoria Chief with the railroad station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, has practically been finished.

The tolls on this road will pay for the entire cost of its construction, probably within the first year after its completion, as it is the shortest cut through the mountains, across the Rio Grande River valley, to the railroad.

The extension of the Marion mine tunnel, which has been going on rapidly for some time, has developed large and very promising new ore bodies. This is one of the most valuable mines of the Victoria Chief's possession.

Wherever the outcroppings on the extensive properties of the company have been followed, they have invariably led to rich deposits of copper ore, and the owners of the property are more than satisfied that their expectations will be fully met.

Fresh enthusiasm over the wonderful development of the property has been aroused by the reports which the associates of Colonel Hopper have just brought directly from the mines to the New York offices. The demand for participation in the purchase of the shares has constantly increased, and to such an extent that Hopper & Bigelow have now fully organized the company, and will shortly have the certificates of stock engraved for distribution.

They will undoubtedly make a small allotment for public sale, though at a price considerably in advance of that at which the friends of Colonel Hopper have been admitted to participation in the early promotion of the enterprise.

Since it has been announced by Hopper & Bigelow that they will only sell stock to those who are perfectly satisfied, after six months' investigation, that the property is all it is represented to be, and that, if purchasers of the stock are dissatisfied at any time within that period, their money will be repaid with six per cent. interest, applications for the purchase of the shares have been pouring in, in spite of the fact that no allotment for public sale has thus far been made, and no announcement that the stock could be had for general subscription has ever been printed.



THE NAVY TEAM, WHICH DID SOME REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

RIFLEMEN WHO BORE OFF HONORS IN THE SEA GIRT MEET.

WINNERS OF PRIZES IN VARIOUS WELL-CONTESTED MATCHES, AND A NAVY TEAM WHICH DISTINGUISHED ITSELF.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

A very prominent public official, whose name is known throughout the country, has been one of the heaviest purchasers of the stock of the Victoria Chief, and he secured his allotment chiefly because of his personal friendship for those who are principally associated with the enterprise. Large blocks which were sought by speculators have been refused.

It is the intention of the management to distribute the surplus holdings of the company in small lots among investors who can appreciate the advantages they receive. Before public announcement is made of the allotment of the stock, at a considerable advance over the prices paid by the friends of Colonel Hopper, it might be well for those who desire to be thoroughly informed of the property to communicate at once with Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, 100 Broadway, New York, and secure full information regarding the mines.

A Volcano's Sudden Rise in Bering Sea.

A REPORT has been received at the Treasury Department at Washington of the exploration by officers of the revenue-cutter service of a new peak which has recently sprung up on Fire Island among

es is continuously arising and forming a cloud visible at a distance of more than thirty miles. Notwithstanding the fact that the peak is warm and soft in places, the explorers ascended to the summit. The officers consider that the column of smoke and steam arising from this recent eruption will make an excellent landmark for vessels cruising in that vicinity for some time to come. The Bogoslof Islands lie about fifty miles west of Dutch Harbor.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOHN LOW, of Liverpool, formerly chief officer of the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

Albert Tissandier, famous French aeronaut.

Miss Rose Porter, of New Haven, Conn., author of religious works.

Mrs. Levina Lovett, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 102, a remarkable centenarian.

Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Pettit, of Washington, one of the best known and most efficient officers of the army.

Thomas E. Stillman, prominent lawyer and capitalist of New York, fatally hurt in an automobile accident in France.

J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta, Me., leading business man and politician of the Pine Tree State.

Rev. Dr. Francis R. Beattie, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Giuseppe Giacosa, Italian poet and playwright.

Thomas F. Silleck, widely-known manager of the Manhattan Beach (N. Y.) Hotel.

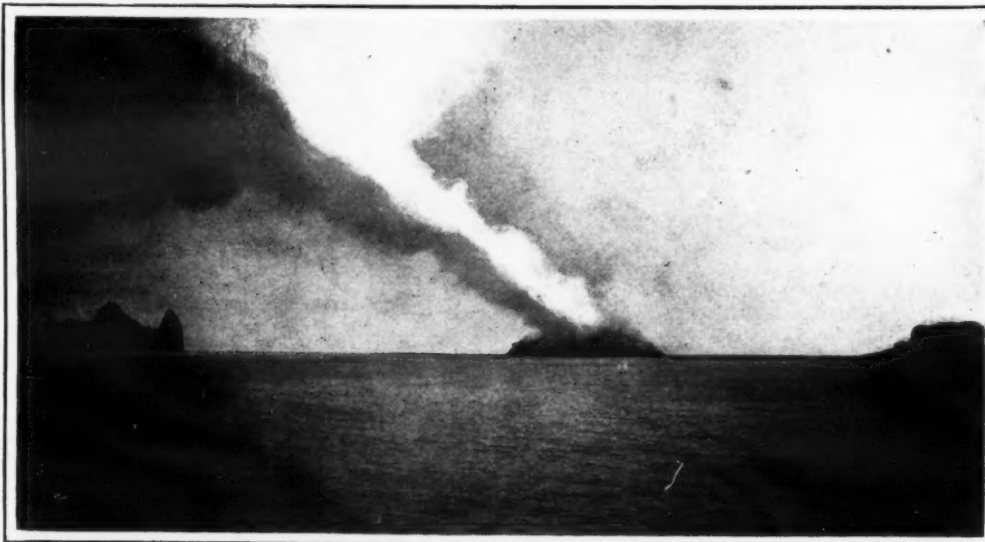
Ex-Congressman Alexander H. Coffroth, of Somerset County, Penn., last surviving pallbearer at Abraham Lincoln's funeral.

Edward H. Dunn, president of the corporation of Boston University.

Chief Justice David Torrance, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Alexander Belford, of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly a well-known magazine publisher.

Rev. Dr. Owen James, of Johnstown, Penn., one of Pennsylvania's best-known ministers.

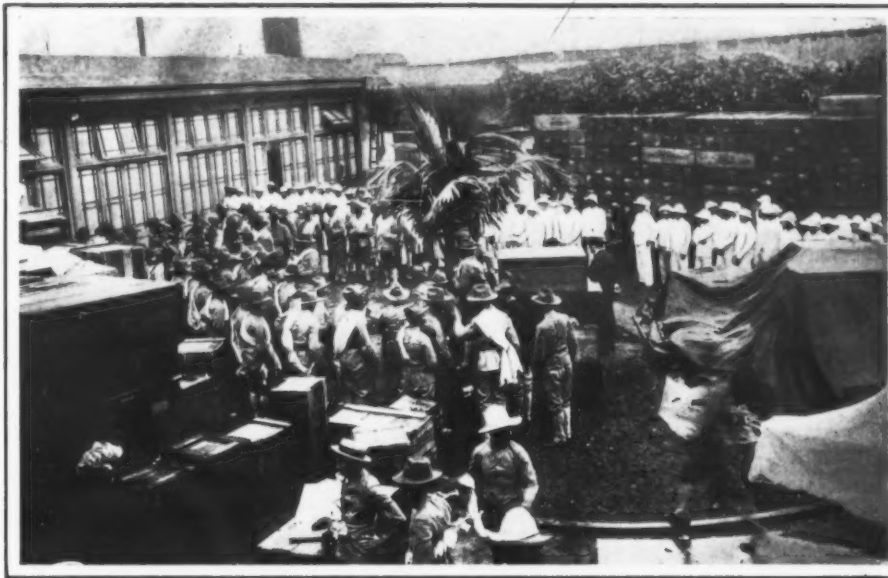


NATURE'S STRANGE FREAK IN BERING SEA.

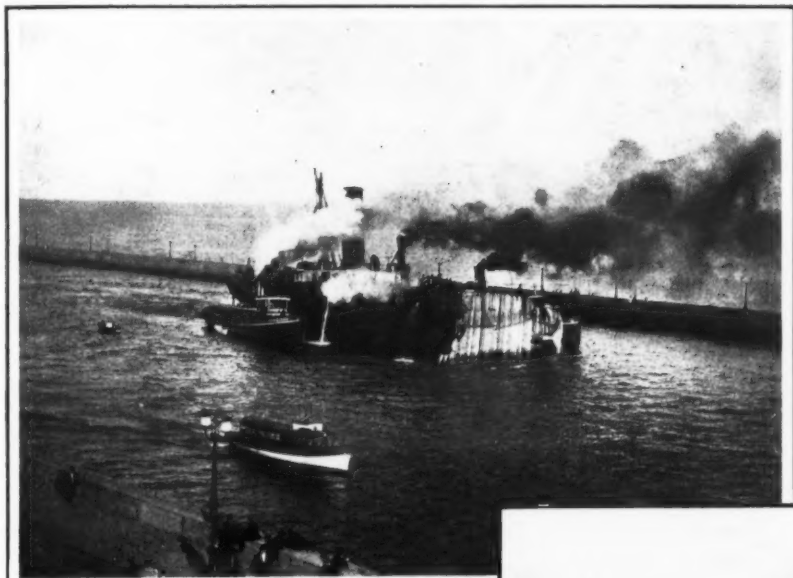
VOLCANO WHICH RECENTLY SPRANG UP ON FIRE ISLAND, AMONG THE BOGOSLOF GROUP, AND WHICH WAS ASCENDED AT GREAT RISK BY OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER "PERRY."—Photograph by an officer of the "Perry."



GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT "SHERIDAN," REPORTED A TOTAL WRECK ON A REEF NEAR HONOLULU.—John D. Howe, California.



LOYAL VOLUNTEERS MUSTERING IN HAVANA TO PROCEED AGAINST THE INSURRECTIONISTS.—W. H. Wark, Cuba.



STERN SECTION OF THE WRECKED LAKE STEAMER "LAFAYETTE" TOWED BY TUGS INTO DULUTH HARBOR.—Maher & Co., Minnesota.



THE "MARCH PAST" OF THE ANTI-RACE SUICIDE BRIGADE AT THE STEEPLECHASE PARK (CONEY ISLAND) BABY SHOW.—D. E. Arthur, New York.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER "MANCHURIA" AGROUND ON RABBIT ISLAND, HAWAII, LANDING HER STEERAGE PASSENGERS FOR HONOLULU.—Charles R. Frazier, Hawaii.



CROWD OF BRYAN BOOMERS AWAITING HIS ARRIVAL IN THE MAIN LOBBY OF THE VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK.—T. N. Owen, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—HAWAII WINS.

INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTEREST DEPICTED BY THE UBIQUITOUS ARTISTS OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Alphabetic Reform Before Simplified Spelling

By Benn Pitman

THERE IS probably no subject of equal importance about which people of intelligence are so ill-in-



BENN PITMAN.
Mr. Pitman is a prominent advocate of alphabetic reform, and a noted teacher of and writer on the art of phonography.—Sowers.

formed as the wonderful nature of their daily speech. How air is inspired, and, a moment after, expired as speech or song; how articulate sounds make words; how words are made the vehicles of thought, and what are the whispered and voiced elements that make those vocal glides we call words—these questions are, to many, unsolved mysteries. A recent order of the President has called out an amazing amount of comment, and no small amount of disapproval and misapprehension. And no wonder, for language representation is,

perhaps, the chief unsolved educational problem that concerns the English-speaking race.

For six thousand years some of the wisest men have endeavored to show how speech should be pictured to the eye; but this can only be done after determining what are its elementary sounds—those subtle whistles, puffs, hisses, buzzes, murmurs, fricatives, and nasals that modify the musical vocals of speech and make it the pleasant thing it is. But as men differ so much in their physical organisms, that one man's speech is never exactly like that of any other man, it follows, naturally, that there will be diversity of opinion as to what are the actual sounds for which alphabetic signs should be provided. More than two hundred schemes of language representation have been elaborated to provide a substitute for the anomalous orthography of the English language.

But up to the present time no scheme, however scientific, such as the forty-letter alphabet of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, founded upon the familiar Roman types, or the equally scientific and original scheme of "visible speech" of the late Dr. Alexander M. Bell (father of Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame), has been generally approved. The President, in his order, has only emphasized the conviction of the majority of our educators when he says, in substance, "It is not wise to wait longer for a solution of the alphabetic problem; let us do what Franklin, Webster, and others thought the wiser plan, namely, simplify the spelling of some of the more frequently recurring words."

Every one is aware that we have an alphabet of

twenty-three useful letters (c, q, and x are merely duplicates of other letters), and most people know that they are used to represent the forty sounds of English speech, but few have taken the trouble to find out the extent of the consequent difficulty that besets every child and foreigner who attempts the mastery of English spelling. It is shown, by examples, in Dr. Alexander T. Ellis's "Plea for Phonetic Reform," that the twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet are used with not less than 658 different significations, and that the forty sounds of English speech are represented in 615 different ways.

Fortunately, we have in President Roosevelt a cultured man of intelligence, who rightly estimates the necessity of dealing with this orthographic difficulty without further delay; and if he believes, as he probably does, as has again and again been asserted by practical educators, that two years of every child's school life are wasted in consequence of our lawless spelling, the President would have been open to the charge of indifference or cowardice had he acted in any less decisive way than he has done. That his action should be opposed by some who have not given the matter special attention was to be expected, but that he should be charged with recklessly "interfering with the language" shows a grave and humiliating misapprehension of his intent.

The "language"—with which the President has shown no intention of interfering—is the spoken tongue of the English-speaking race, and its present representation is an attempt to picture it to the eye alphabetically; and if the President has seen fit to recommend a little closer following of the alphabetic standard, in dropping certain letters that are not sounded, and are only confusing, he has done that which every linguist and lexicographer assumes to be the fundamental principle of alphabetic representation, namely, that the pictured word should, as far as the alphabet permits, truly represent the spoken word.

Our native tongue, which we have as much right to call the American language as a native of Great Britain has to call it the English language, is the coinage of the greatest, most aggressive, and most intellectual races of the past. Greek, Roman, Celtic, British, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Dane are the peoples to whom we are chiefly indebted for our daily speech, and it is the most expressive and the most comprehensive language on earth. The trouble with which phonetic reformers have to contend in their attempts to correctly represent this tongue is due to the fact that the Roman alphabet, which might have been sufficient for the expression of the Latin tongue, as spoken 2,000 years ago, is quite inadequate to the correct expression of the cosmopolitan language of the modern American. It has, however, been found that twenty-three of the letters of the Roman alphabet

may be so used as to give a strictly scientific and truthful representation of the forty elements of modern English speech; and while the President has been accused by some of having been too radical in his attempt to simplify the spelling of some frequently recurring words, he has, by others, been deemed too conservative in not recommending such a revision of the alphabet as would make it possible to phonetically represent and correctly spell every word in the language.

To attain this desirable end, all that is necessary is to insist upon the rule laid down in every encyclopedia and every work on language of any authority, namely, that the alphabet shall contain a sign for each sound of the language, and that each letter shall represent but one and always the same sound. The alphabet may be reduced to a scientific standard by giving each consonant letter the sound for which it is most commonly employed. In that case, b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z, would each have an unvarying power. The digraphs, ch, th, sh, etc., would follow the same rule; thus, ch, th, sh, zh, ng, would be sounded, respectively, as in cheer, thigh, thy, shoe, vision, sing. It is not, of course, strictly scientific to represent these simple sounds by means of two letters, but this is a necessary concession, for the sake of making the new method bear the nearest possible resemblance to the present printed page. The learner would be taught to call these digraphs, not by their absurd and misleading historical names, see-aitch, tee-aitch, ess-aitch, etc., but by their real powers as they are articulated at the end of words.

The vowel signs would retain the powers for which they are most usually employed, thus, a, e, i, o, u, as in pat, pet, pit, pot, pun. The sound of u, in put, book, etc., would have to be diacritically marked u. If the dot were excluded from the letters i and j, this simple sign could be used as a diacritic mark to indicate the long vowels; thus, a, e, i, o, u, as, respectively, in fate, feet, fight, fold, fuel. The three simple, long vowels (for which no single letters are provided in the present alphabet), as heard in alms, all, ooze, may be suggestively represented by digraphs; thus, aa, au, oo, as in father, fall, food. These vowel digraphs should never reach the ear of a learner as double-ay, ay-you, double-owe, but should be given their true powers, as heard at the beginning of the words alms, all, ooze. The diphthongs heard in the words foil and foul would be represented by oi and ow.

This scheme makes no change in the alphabet beyond dispensing with the useless dot on i and j, and yet it provides for the correct representation of all the sounds of English speech, and a child who should be taught the powers of the letters as thus used would, on learning this phonetic alphabet, be able to correctly pronounce every word in the language.

A Square Deal for John D. Rockefeller

By S. E. Randall

A MOST VALUABLE asset to the average newspaper or periodical is the name of John D. Rockefeller. He is the shining mark at which the cartoonist, the paragrapher, and fake writer aim their javelins—too often poison tipped. There are men to-day who could not earn their salt but for the ingenuity they display in ringing the changes on the much overworked theme of the millionaire and his foibles. As it is the popular thing to do, writers of established reputation are forced to join their obscurer brothers in abusing "the richest man" in order to make a living. Enterprising editors welcome these contributions. When news is a little slack it helps along to run in a "roast" on Rockefeller. He has never believed in subsidizing the press, and possibly a certain class of papers come back at him as a delinquent in that regard.

But to a dispassionate outsider it seems a shortsighted policy for his home papers to lead all others in efforts to abuse him into fame. Who knows what such a course has cost the city of Cleveland in beautiful pleasure spots and magnificent structures for purposes of art or learning? The desire to bestow upon his home city gifts worthy his name and fortune would seem to be a most natural one. Rockefeller Boulevard is one of Cleveland's famous pleasure drives. It was presented to the city by Mr. Rockefeller—with money for bridges and all other accessories—along with the park bearing his name. Not only has every citizen been benefited by these splendid acquisitions in an artistic sense, but the value of real estate has been enormously increased in a most charming residence section, previously neglected.

Mr. Rockefeller has undoubtedly contemplated other important gifts to the city, the most notable of which was a great temple of music. As the project has not yet materialized, its delay is ascribed by friends of the magnate to the unstinted abuse of the prospective donor by Cleveland newspapers. Mr. Rockefeller would need to be more than human not to resent in some manner the all but libelous criticism, the cruel humor, the pitiless mockery of the local press of his home city. His patience under these attacks has been attributed to "insolent indifference"; but he has frankly, good-naturedly owned that they sometimes hurt him, and has asked a square deal.

The savagery of Cleveland's press toward her most notable citizen was illustrated in an article which appeared the day of his return from Europe. It was harsh in the extreme, and freely interspersed with opprobrious terms, wholly unwarrantable under the circumstances. Some one brought the article to the notice of a very close friend of Mr. Rockefeller, who said, with emphasis, "The city of Cleveland will pay dearly for that." Since his return to Forest Hill this summer, much editorial sarcasm has been expended upon a few kindly expressions which the magnate addressed to a Cleveland reporter. In view of the facts, the experiment is not likely soon to be repeated.

Some months ago one of the Cleveland papers devoted a column to the task of proving John D. insane. Along with other idiosyncrasies, he was charged with having once spoken pleasantly to a reporter. This statement led his pastor, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, to exclaim, in his characteristic way, "That comes pretty near convincing me!" While it is true, as a recent periodical affirms, that ambitious reporters "are willing to undertake anything in the line of duty—even to making the acquaintance of Mr. Rockefeller," they have not been greatly assisted in such a dénouement by their superiors in office.

Reporters are, as a class, truthful and fair in their work; it is the embellishment which their news-stories receive at the desk that brings down vengeance upon their devoted heads. Mr. Rockefeller has perhaps been more persistently stalked by the omnipresent interviewer than has any other public man in America. Not a few of the boys would barter their immortal souls to secure a "heart-to-heart" talk with him. A "beat" of this kind would for them be a short cut to glory. But too many have abused their privileges. Figuratively speaking, they lie in wait for him with bludgeons, and the moment he opens his mouth, down they come upon him "like a thousand of brick." This has a natural tendency to discourage "sociability" as far as Mr. Rockefeller is concerned. His only alternative is to seek privacy and quietly boycott reporters in self-defense. If there is anything in the adage that "Every knock is a boost," Mr. Rockefeller deserves to wear a nimbus. History mentions more than one personage who was "hammered" into saintship.

If Mr. Rockefeller is valuable as an asset to the writing fraternity, for the cartoonist he is a veritable godsend. Certainly by far the larger portion of the caricatures of the magnate are lacking in every element of humor—they are merely brutal. Nothing more vicious in the line of pictorial criticism has ever been perpetrated than that which has been evolved in reference to Mr. Rockefeller. While irreverence is the essence of caricature, it is true that the utmost possible limit has been reached in this country. American caricature is persistent, cruel, merciless, and greatly in need of reform. Our methods would not be tolerated in England, where a caricature fails of its effect as soon as it becomes abusive. In the exuberance of their fancy our artists "out-Herod Herod" in their efforts to vivisection their subject and excite fierce anger. In England they aim to hit hard without giving pain, having abandoned cruel caricature as indicating a raw state of civilization.

No doubt objectionable things are frequently accepted by editors too busy to examine them intelligently; but Mr. Ralph Bergengren rises to state—and his language is plain—that "the average editor of the average American comic publication should be given a course in art, literature, common sense, and Christianity." Mr. Rockefeller, as the favorite victim of present atrocities in comic art, must indorse that sentiment. It is a reasonable inference that, when his home papers treat him with some fairness and decency, Mr. Rockefeller may become reconciled to publicity and emerge from a seclusion which is possibly as irksome to him as it is exasperating to his inquisitive neighbors.

Such judicial advisers as Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Hazen, of the district court of Jamestown, N. Y., are lifting their voices against the hysterical craze to depreciate men whose initiative, wealth, and enterprise have contributed immeasurably to the great industrial prosperity of the country, declaring that the sentiment thus created in the minds of the ignorant, the idle, and the vicious arouses apprehension for the future of the republic.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Abbott's Angostura Bitters for the stomach and nerves.



OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, THE LARGEST REGIMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY, COLONEL CHARLES D. HALL (CENTRE OF FRONT ROW) COMMANDING.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. C. CLARKE (SECOND FROM LEFT SEATED), COMMANDER OF THE MISSOURI BRIGADE, AND HIS STAFF.



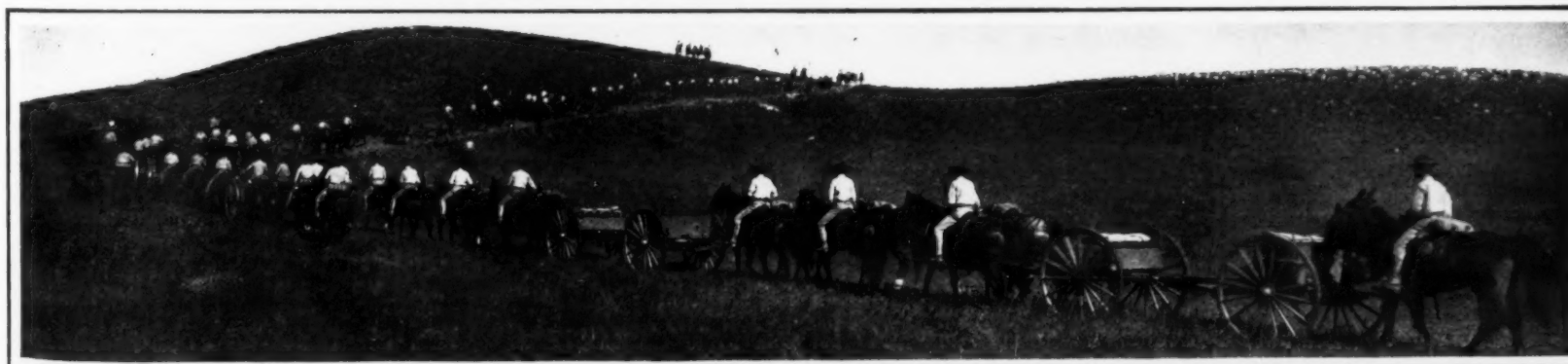
MODEL CAMP OF THE EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, ONE OF THE ARMY'S FINEST ORGANIZATIONS.



QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT WITH TRANSPORT WAGONS FOR FIELD SERVICE DURING THE MANOEUVRES.



THIRD REGIMENT OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD DRAWN UP FOR INSPECTION.



TWENTIETH BATTERY UNITED STATES FIELD ARTILLERY ADVANCING IN A MANOEUVRE PROBLEM.

A PRACTICAL WAR SCHOOL FOR REGULARS AND MILITIA.

PICTURESQUE SCENES AND GROUPS OF OFFICERS AT THE EXTENSIVE INSTRUCTION CAMP FOR SOLDIERS AT FORT RILEY, KANSAS.—*Photographs by C. L. Chester.*

Fire started here.
Built since fire—
Fidelity
Union Trust,
guilted by fire.
Calvert
Building,
guilted by fire.
Equitable,
guilted by fire.
Maryland,
guilted by fire.
Continental,
guilted by fire.
New American
Building, built
since the fire.
Shot-tower.
New custom-
house, damaged
to the extent of
\$50,000 by fire.
Power-house,
damaged.
Where fire
was checked.



PANORAMA OF THE ENTIRE BURNED DISTRICT OF THE CITY SUPERBLY REBUILT, AN EVENT RECENTLY CELEBRATED BY A JUBILEE AND "OLD HOME WEEK."—Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Public Printing Extravagance.

THANKS TO the determination and persistence of President Roosevelt, in the face of apathy in some quarters and bitter opposition in others, a saving of over seven hundred thousand dollars a year has been effected in government printing at Washington. By discontinuing the publication of wholly useless documents, of elaborate and costly illustrations, and by the condensation of other material within reasonable limits, this greatly needed reform has been brought about in the Federal service. That a like exercise of the pruning-hook and the chopping-knife is greatly to be desired in many of our State printing departments is beyond doubt. In no feature of the public service is the disposition to waste and extravagance more prevalent than in the use of printer's ink; when once the ink barrel has been tapped for official purposes, there seems to be no end to its flow. This disposition has been fostered chiefly by long-established laws and usages based on the pleasing fiction that a popular demand exists for information as to the acts of all departments of government, and that it is the duty of the latter to spread such information before the public *in extenso* and without regard to cost.

In the earlier days of our history, before the facilities for

spreading information through the public press had become so cheap and common, there was much to justify this course of action. But the growth of the modern newspaper and other regular publications has changed conditions radically. The necessity no longer exists for issuing voluminous reports of every department of the government. The vast bulk of such reports goes straight to the junk-pile without even being opened. The reason is that the essential facts of these reports, and practically all of interest or value to the great body of citizens, are given out through the press months before they appear in public documents. So far as the latter are necessary and important as a part of the public records, they should be issued in such form and bulk as common sense and ordinary business economy would dictate. There is no excuse, in any case, for the insertion in these public documents of elaborate and expensive plates and other costly illustrative material, such as the New York State fish commission and the State departments of agriculture and excise have used in adorning their reports in recent years. Considering the actual use made and the service rendered to the public by the costly and sumptuous illustrations in these reports, the expenditure upon them was an absurdity, a gross waste of public funds. Such things have their proper place

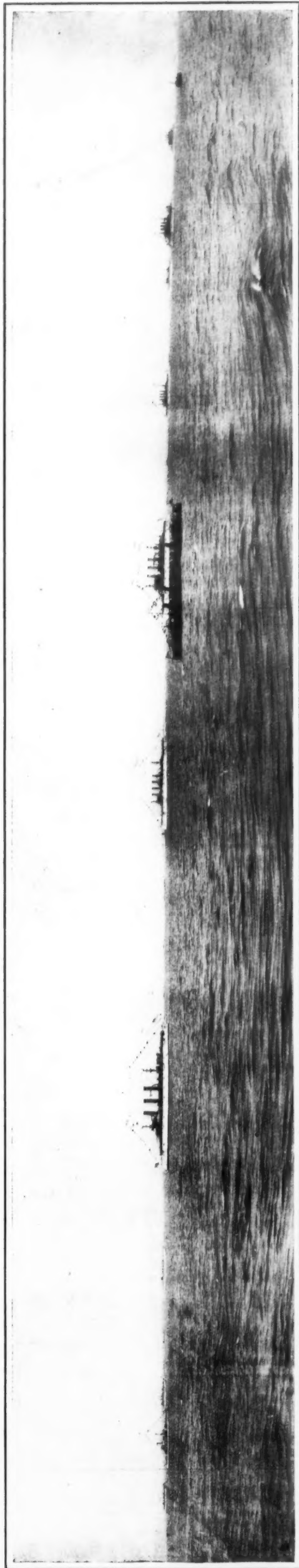
in magazines and scientific journals, but not in the documents printed at public expense which few see and fewer still read.

That graft and extravagance have run riot in the State printing department at Albany for years is a fact known to every well-informed citizen. Occasional attempts at reform have been made, but they have never gone very deep nor lasted very long. Too many selfish interests are involved and too many politicians have fingers in the "pie" to make reformation either an easy or a pleasing job. Some idea of the dimensions to which this public printing scandal has grown at Albany may be gained from an article on the subject in the Rochester *Post-Express*. From tabulated lists accompanying this article it appears that the total State expenditure for printing last year was in excess of \$700,000. It is the *Post-Express's* estimate that at least \$100,000 of this could have been saved "without doing the slightest injury to any interest." A study of the tables submitted prompts the belief that this estimate is exceedingly moderate. The amount named could have been cut down one-third or one-half without detriment to the public. It would be interesting to see a carefully itemized bill, for instance, of the \$129,126.25 charged to canal enlargement, etc., and the \$277,242.15 for legislative printing. Does any intelligent

man need to be told that there was no work done honestly demanding the expenditure of these big sums? The whole list of charges for State printing calls for the pruning-knife. It should get it soon, and sharp and deep.

Great Alcohol Production Predicted.

UNDER THE new law, removing the internal-revenue tax from denatured alcohol for use in the arts, there is a prospect of the United States becoming the greatest manufacturer of alcohol in the world. Commissioner Yerkes and his colleagues, who are in Europe studying the processes of manufacture and the regulations governing its manufacture and sale, have made considerable progress in their inquiry. In Germany, where, in 1903, the output was 26,000,000 gallons, the cost to the consumer is about twenty-nine cents. It is estimated that in this country it can be produced for at least one-third less. After January 1st, 1907, the date on which the new law will become operative, alcohol for industrial uses will be sold in the United States for thirty cents a gallon; eventually, when manufacture and consumption on a large scale are developed, it may sell for twenty cents. The present price of wood alcohol is seventy cents.



MONITOR. Cruiser Des Moines. Dispatch boat Dolphin. Flag ship Maine. Battle ship West Virginia. Destroyer Truxton. Battle ship Missouri. Battle ship Pennsylvania. Battle ship Kentucky. Battle ship Louisiana.

THE AMERICAN NAVY'S MOST NOTABLE DISPLAY OF ITS NUMBERS AND POWER.

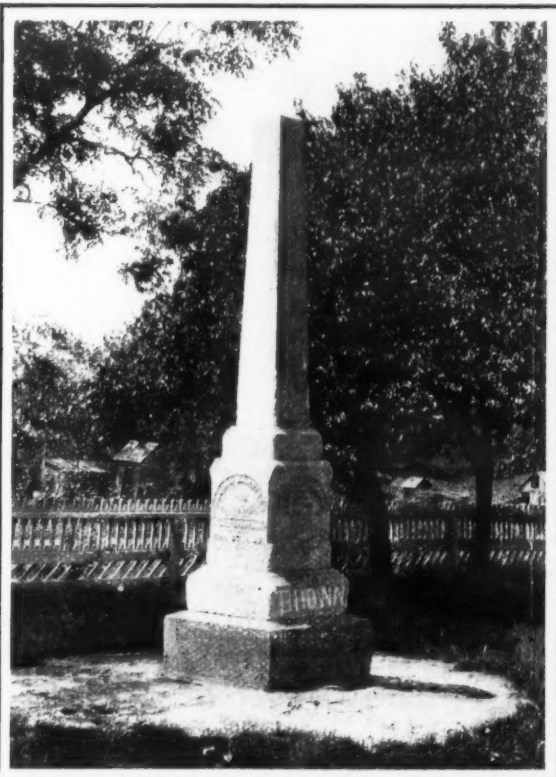
FORMIDABLE WAR-VESSELS OF VARIOUS TYPES AT THEIR STATIONS ON THE LINE DURING THE LATE IMPOSING NAVAL REVIEW AT OYSTER BAY.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by N. W. Penfield.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) "DO YOU WANT A BITE?"—Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



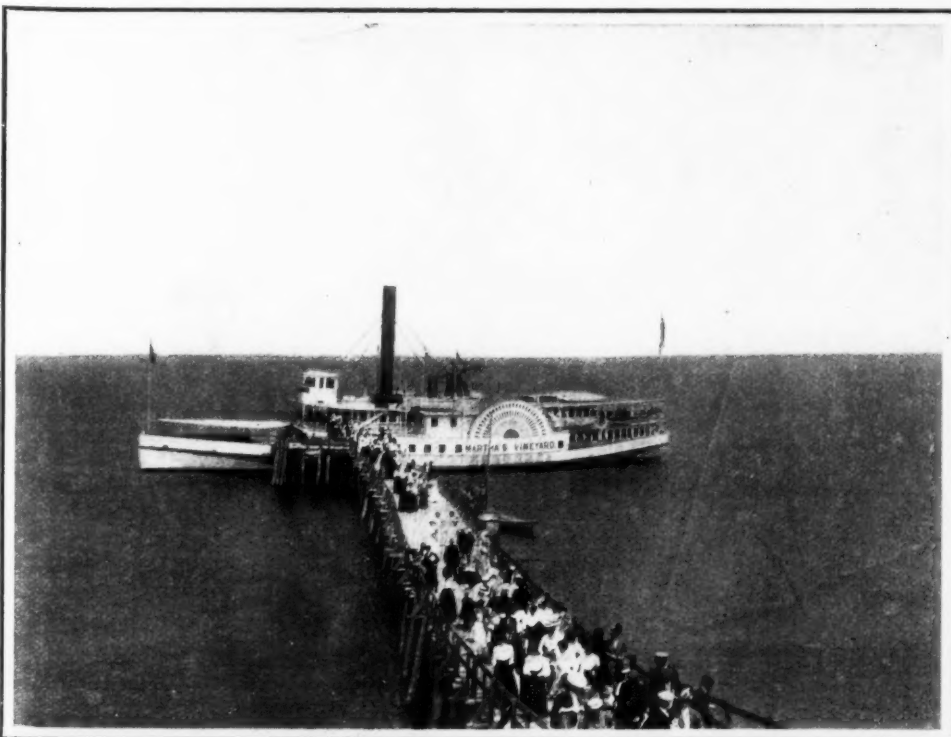
STRIKING VIEW OF RIVER, BRIDGE, AND CLIFF AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—H. C. Brown, Tennessee.



THE JOHN BROWN MONUMENT AT OSAWATOMIE, KAN.
H. C. Lockwood, Kansas.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) NIGHT SCENE IN TORONTO, CANADA—CITY-HALL TOWER IN CENTRE.—A. A. Gleason, Canada.



TOURISTS LANDING AT GAY HEAD, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.—GAY HEAD INDIANS IN BOAT AT RIGHT OF PIER.
A. W. Cutler, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) SILVER KING, A FAMOUS DIVING HORSE, MAKING A 40-FOOT DIVE AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—D. J. McClanahan, New Mexico.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

CANADA TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE, OHIO THE SECOND, AND NEW MEXICO THE THIRD.

The Peculiar Indians of Southeastern Alaska

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE ALASKAN Indian is so unlike the red man of our great West that he is probably of a different racial stock. Many students of ethnology claim that these queer people of the North are of Asiatic origin, from the fact that their skillful carvings and method of weaving indicate that at some time or other they must have been in contact with the Japanese race—even the features of the Chilkat tribe bear a slight resemblance to those of the little brown men of the Orient.

According to Washington Irving, a Japanese junk was wrecked off Queen Charlotte's Island in 1833, and with two exceptions the crew either died of starvation or met a worse fate at the hands of the cannibal natives. If one boat came from Japan there is every reason to believe that others may have crossed the Pacific years before. The topography of the country is such that in order to reach the section in which the Indians now live, in coming from the east, wide rivers would have to be crossed and the heights of the rocky coast range scaled. Even with these obstacles many students of Indian life claim that they went there from a more eastern locality rather than came from Japan. However, they are in Alaska, with manners and customs entirely different from any of the tribes of the States. After the coming of the white man, and especially after the Klondike rush, the Indians began to decrease, and the number of them has been reduced fully thirty per cent. by death. There are numerous deserted villages where these people once lived strong and healthy, subsisting on game and wild fruits and wearing warm furs throughout the cold season. Now they have discarded their picturesque blankets and animal-skin robes for gaudy, ill-fitting American clothes of the most inferior quality. Pneumonia is common among them, being easily contracted from lack of suitable winter clothing. Consumption has played havoc in their ranks, and a contagious disease such as measles or diphtheria soon becomes an epidemic from their ignorance as to its proper treatment. The shaman, or medicine-man, still practices his incantations, and the mortality in some sections has been appalling. Somehow, "Boston man's" food has not raised the standard of health among the original Alaskans, and "Boston man's" drink will put him on the verge of insanity. Nowhere is that old saying of "When whiskey's in, wit's out" so forcibly illustrated.

The Indians are known under the general name of Thlinkets, and are divided into tribes called the Chilkats, Stikenes, Yakutats, Haidahs, Aleuts, and Auks. There is nothing picturesque in either the dress or make-up of the squaws. The former usually consists of a dirty calico or worsted dress, a greasy-looking shawl, and a highly-colored handkerchief tied over the head. Many of them still cling to their moccasins. The laboret, or lip ornament, is fast disappearing, but there is one woman at Wrangel who still wears it. She appears to be about ninety years of age, although the tourist is told that she is one hundred and ten. This hideous face decoration is peculiar to the Alaska Indians. An incision is made in the chin just below the lip, and a piece of green wood forced into the hole. The wood swells, and when the opening has healed, the laboret, the size of a spool of buttonhole twist, is inserted. It is usually made of abloni shell, but sometimes common glass. Its weight often pulls the lip down, disclosing ragged teeth. But the laboret was a mark of rank and wealth and was universally worn. Rings through the nose were also in fashion among both sexes, but this custom has entirely disappeared. Cheap American jewelry has taken the place of these once prized ornaments, and fancy bracelets and rings with colored-glass setting adorn the arms and hands of the squaws. Another tribe, the Auks, paint their faces with a peculiar kind of wood found in the mountains, and after satisfying a foolish desire to try the effect on my own face, I can testify that it will not readily wash off.

Their manner is stolid, but the sight of a camera will nearly always cause a stampede to cover. They sit along the streets of the "white man's town," selling baskets, moccasins, and trinkets. Babies are often on their laps, yet they rarely cry and do not disturb their mothers as they offer Indian wares. The baskets on sale are unique, the main texture of them being spruce roots interwoven with blades of grass and colored with a vegetable dye prepared by an unknown process. Many days are often consumed in weaving a single one, as the worker cannot even begin the basket until hundreds of slender threads of fibre have been secured. They are carefully wrapped to keep them from getting soiled, and the customer is requested not to handle them. Prices range from one to twenty-five dollars, according to the size and quality of the work. Attu baskets are more expensive, and bring from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. This is due to the scarcity of weavers, which now number about thirty-five. The finest basket ever woven by this tribe was presented to Helen Gould as a token of their appreciation of her kindness, several years ago, when they were on the verge of starvation. The soft coloring and delicate weaving of Attu baskets so attracted Madame Calvé's artistic eye during a visit to Seattle, that fifty specimens of Aleutian work, together with a number of their carvings on mastodon ivory, now occupy nooks and corners in her Parisian home. Moccasins made of moose hide or fur seal, heav-

ily beaded and lined with squirrel or rabbit skins, are also on sale, and two dollars will purchase a handsome pair, which make excellent winter bedroom slippers. The squaw does not forget what children fancy, and tiny baskets and moccasins for dolls are offered "for papoose." At Juneau there lives a woman who manufactures queer-looking wall pockets from deer hide, ornamented with the hoofs of that animal. This curio is eagerly purchased by souvenir hunters on account of its oddity.

Though not as industrious and ingenious in art as the women, the men are quite expert in hammering out native copper into articles of usefulness, such as a paper knife or spoon, or in making a pretty bracelet from a silver dollar by the same process. So adept are they at this work that a jeweler in Skagway employs a large number during the winter in making trinkets for his summer sales to tourists. The Chilkats, who live near the Lynn Canal, weave blankets which show remarkable artistic taste, giving to their work an unusual value, consisting as they do of totem designs woven from mountain-goat hair, and although small, they sell readily at seventy-five dollars. This tribe is also skillful in carving on stone, bone, or goat-horns.

The totem-poles for which Alaska is famous are nothing more or less than the Indian's coat-of-arms set up in front of his house, instead of engraved on his stationery. The Thlinkets have chosen birds and animals for the principal theme of their crest, perhaps from their belief in the transmigration idea that the spirits of good and evil can be changed into these forms. The figure on the top of the pole always denotes the emblem of the family, such as the bear, wolf, raven, or eagle. The first totem erected by an Indian is usually of simple device, indicative of lowly birth, but after he becomes wealthy his crest is more elaborate. His entrance into the aristocracy of his race is celebrated by what is known as a "potlatch," to which he invites his friends. A weird dance is held, while he distributes several hundred dollars' worth of blankets, and then becomes a leader. The "potlatch," after all, is only a pagan "german," but the object is the same—to impress the participants with the wealth and importance of the host. Children always take the crest of their mother, consequently the son of a man's sister is really his successor, his own children taking the emblem of his wife's people.

Totems of the same family are spread throughout southeastern Alaska, and an Indian entering a strange village and being of the bear clan will go from hut to hut until he finds a bear totem, being certain of a warm welcome. Little is known concerning the carvings on the poles, which are grotesque to the American eye. Ketchikan boasts of a white man's totem, erected in honor of Captain Swanson, an early Hudson Bay trader. At the time of his death he was living at Victoria, but soon after, his wife returned to make her home with the Indians. The eagle was her family crest, and is carved on the top of the pole, and the cap and coat worn by Captain Swanson when he was master of the British ship *Labouchere* are nailed to the side. After I had photographed this totem an Indian farther up the street, noticing the camera, asked, "You take totem?" At first I paid no attention to his question, but when he blocked my way and repeated it I answered in the affirmative. "You pay. You pay," he said, excitedly, as he held out his hand. The totem was, on the public street, so taking no notice of his request I passed on while he went in the other direction, muttering to himself. He failed to prove his right to compensation for the privilege of photographing what belonged to another, and I attributed his demand solely to an itching palm. Perhaps it was retaliation for the manner in which some of the tourists regard the Indian and his home. Many have been known to rush into the huts unannounced and uninvited, and then, with unblushing impudence, ridicule, in their very presence, the Indian mode of living. Other totems of importance are found in Ketchikan, Wrangel, Sitka, and the deserted villages. Miniature totems carved in slate by the Haidah tribe are sold as excellent specimens of native work.

When an Indian dies his body is laid out in state with his belongings spread about him. If a chief, he is dressed in his royal raiment and placed on a bed of state with blankets draped around the room. Food is provided for the mourners, who come in large numbers, and his gun is generally placed near his grave and is never stolen.

Their legends are almost innumerable, but the one of the mosquito seems almost reasonable when one is suffering from their stings. As told by an Indian, it runs as follows: "Once upon a time there was a wicked spirit who took the form of a huge spider and who would swoop down and suck the life-blood from men's bodies, leaving them like the empty shells of the flies which have been sucked by the spider. Men suffered long and their cries aroused the sympathy of the good spirit, who built a great fire and pushed the spider into it. Being immortal, the wicked spirit could not be wholly destroyed, so he shriveled and shriveled until he became a tiny insect, and in this shape escaped from the fire and has ever since enjoyed tormenting people in the form of a mosquito, singing as he stings and dropping into the wound an infinitesimal coal from the fire in which he nearly perished."

The Indians are for the most part hospitable and polite. They love to lounge around the "white man's town" and copy his ways. The few negroes who came into the mining districts were objects of great interest to them, and they finally gave the sons of Ham the name of "pale-man-afraid-to-wash-his-face."

In making laws for the interest of the white man the United States government has in many instances forgotten the original residents of the country, who, in their almost childlike innocence, have been systematically cheated by the very men who should have been their protectors. The government has, however, tried to do something toward their education, but they have received nothing like the consideration shown to the Indians of the States, although they are just as much the wards of the nation. Education is generally carried on through missions, for which appropriations are made. To Rev. William Duncan, of Metlakatla, belongs the honor of having accomplished more toward the civilization of these Indians than any one else. Hard work is not their strong point, but with patience they can be taught the arts of industry and gradually become useful and law-abiding citizens. After nearly half a century of patient struggle (for Father Duncan came to Alaska in 1857 and found the tribes in a state of cannibalism), he has seen a town of 800 civilized and Christianized Indians grow up, who have their own government, and who maintain a sawmill and salmon cannery which has the capacity of 20,000 cases a season. The Indians working there receive from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per day. This cannery pays a revenue to the government of about eight hundred dollars a year, as there is a tax of four cents on every case of salmon packed in Alaska. The money thus collected is used for the propagation of fish in northern waters.

There are "squaw men" in Alaska, but few of the type of "squaw man" as presented by Mr. Edwin Milton Royle in his charming play of that name, which delighted New York audiences last winter, but, rather, the "squaw man" devoid of every vestige of honor, responsible for the existence of children who are outcasts from society, of no nationality or race or recognized parentage, and who drift through life under conditions where the voice of conscience is silenced amid the riotous noises of vice and crime—a living monument to the shame of the white men who, as human vultures, prey upon the ignorance of the native women.

An Ancient Tayle.

YE DOGGE & YE JACKASS.

ONCE UPON a tyme ye Olde Dogge went into partnership with ye Jackass.

"Do thou put up ye Cash," said ye fluent Jackass, "and I will be ye Manager. With my noble voice & my ingratiating manners I will make our business pay like unto ye prospectus of a boom mining companie."

Now this talk sounded goode to ye Olde Dogge, & he felle for it. For he was a simple-minded Dogge, being honest himself & possessed of ye belief that everybodie else was ye sayme.

Wherefore he dugge uppe to ye last cent, & ye Jackass was Manager.

& ye business prospered exceedingly & ye monie rolled in. Butte along aboute ye end of ye firste yeare ye Olde Dogge began to look seedie, for hys monie was alle in ye business & he had notte ye pryce wherewith to purchase ye moste unpalatable meale of dry bones. Butte ye Jackass went aboute wearing fine raiment & smoking cigars with gold labels.

"See thou here, Partner," quoth ye Olde Dogge at last, "lette us have a Settlement."

Ye Jackass looked pained. "Wherefore?" he inquired, austerelie.

"Lo," sedde ye Olde Dogge, humblie, "I fain would feel my share of ye profits knocking around in ye depths of mine empty pockets!" & he gave a long, sad howl of miserie.

Then was ye Jackass verie wroth. "Beholde," he sedde, "ye ingratitude of ye rabble! Here have I slaved ye whole yeare long & thou comest asking for Dividends! True, ye business hath payde exceeding welles, but it hath taken all ye proceeds to pay ye Manager!" & he kycked ye unluckie Olde Dogge over ye fence & lit a fresh cigar.

"Alas!" howled ye Olde Dogge as he limped away on Three Legges, "ye onlie way to succeed in Business is to elect a Manager that thou canst wallop!" & he went away busted inne hys Olde Age.

WISDOM TABLETS:

First Convulsion: If ye stockholders got ye salarie & ye Manager got ye dividends, ye poore Public would soon wax rich.

Second Burble: If thy business need a Manager—Sell itte before Breakfast.

Ye Scissors Punch: Itte is hard to trust thyself; then why trust a straynger?

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.



THE FAMOUS BEAR TOTEM AT WRANGEL.



SWANSON TOTEM AT KETCHIKAN—CAPTAIN SWANSON'S COAT AND CAP NAILED TO RIGHT SIDE OF POLE.



AGED INDIAN WOMAN WEARING THE LIP ORNAMENT.



KYAM TOTEM (A CHIEF'S TOTEM) AT KETCHIKAN.



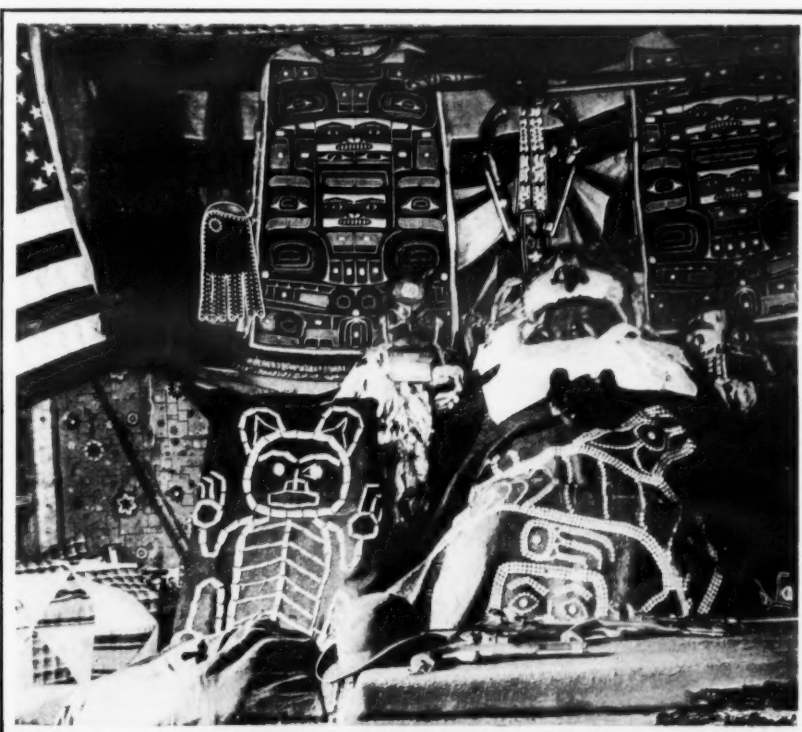
"KEET" TOTEM, AT WRANGEL, AN ODD FIGURE.



OLD TOTEMS AT WRANGEL STANDING IN FRONT OF MODERN HOUSE.



INDIAN BOYS AT KETCHIKAN SELLING NEWSPAPERS JUST LIKE THE WHITE LADS OF OUR CITIES.



DEAD INDIAN CHIEF SURROUNDED BY HIS BELONGINGS—CHILKAT BLANKETS ON THE WALL.

ODD FEATURES OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITIES IN ALASKA.

CURIOUS VARIETIES OF TOTEM POLES, AND TYPES OF THE STRANGE ABORIGINES OF OUR NORTHERNMOST TERRITORY.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.



UNITED STATES CAVALRY (DISMOUNTED) ON THE FIRING-LINE.



TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY AT MESS IN CAMP.



PROMINENT PROMOTERS OF RIFLE SHOOTING—GEN. BIRD SPENCER, N. Y. (LEFT), AND GEN. GEO. WINGATE.



SHOOTING OFF THE PISTOL MATCH.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS GETTING SIGHTS WITH A "SUB-TARGET" MACHINE.



MRS. A. S. TOPPERWEIN, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THE ONLY WOMAN WHO MADE GOOD SCORES AT SEVERAL PLACES.



GETTING THE ELEVATIONS.



BIGGEST MILITARY CAMP OF THE YEAR—15,000 MEN.

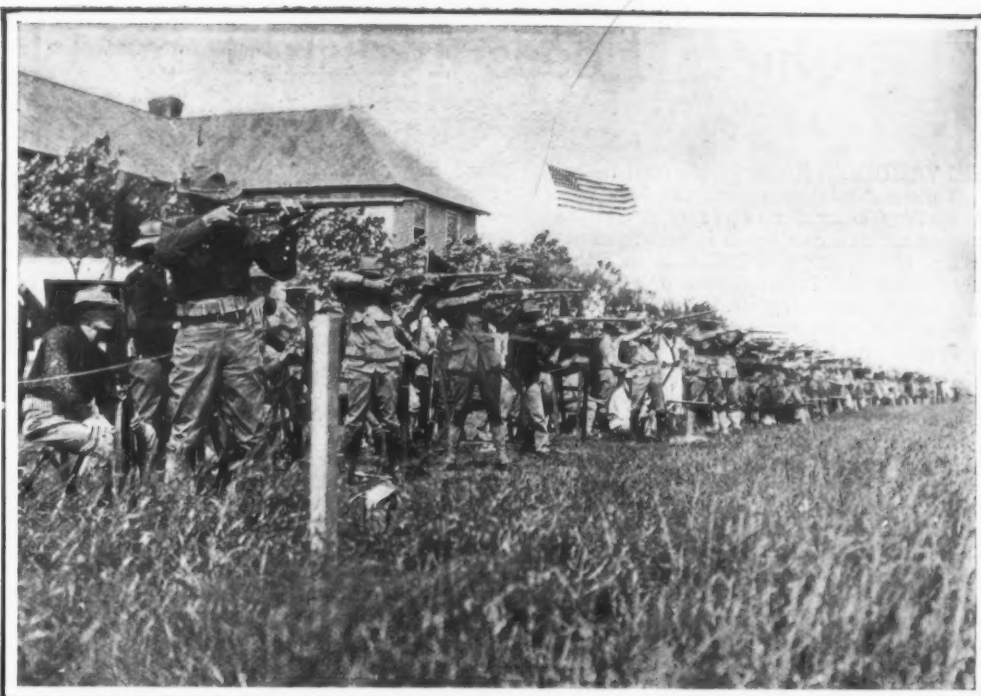
THE GRAND NATIONAL RIFLE-SHOOTING EVENTS AND SCENES AT THE MAMMOTH MEET OF MARKSMEN ON THE JERSEY COAST, WHERE HUNTERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION, COMPETED FOR HONORS AND PRIZES.



PROMINENT FRONTIERS OF RIFLE SHOOTING—GEN. BIRD SPENCER, N. J. (AT LEFT), AND GEN. GEO. WINGATE, N. Y.



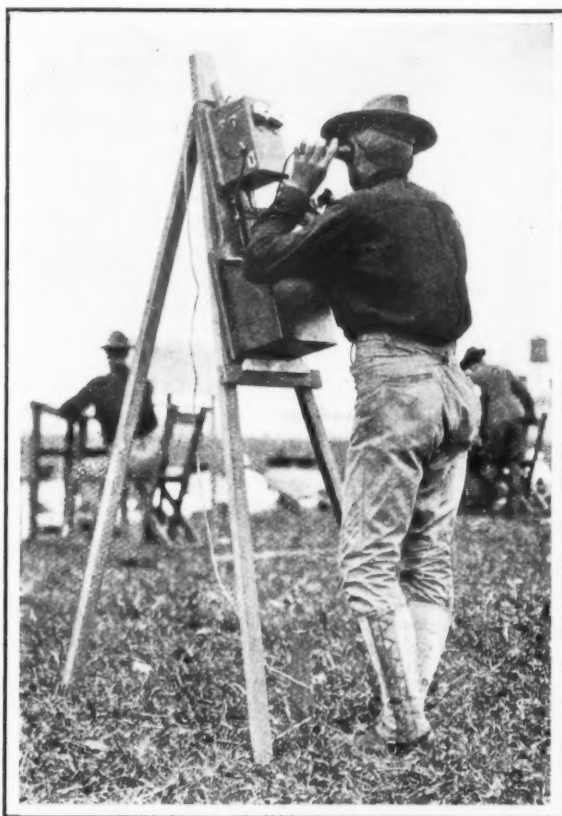
FLORIDA MARKSMEN AND THEIR ALLIGATOR MASCOT.



RAPID FIRE IN THE 200-YARD PRESIDENT'S MATCH, WON BY E. C. SIMPSON, OF CONNECTICUT.



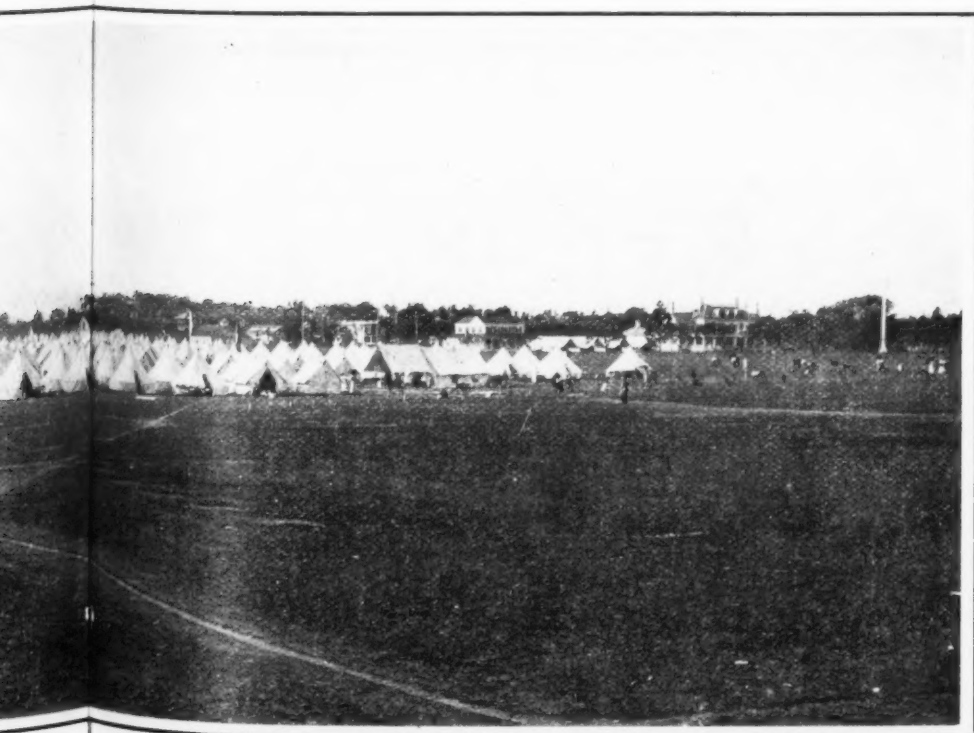
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THE ONLY WOMAN WHO SHOT AT THE MEET MADE GOOD SCORES AT SEVERAL DISTANCES.



TELEPHONING ORDERS TO THE MEN STATIONED IN THE TARGET PITS.



LYING FLAT AND FIRING AT THE 600-YARD TARGET.



OF THE SEASON—15,000 MEN UNDER TENTS AT SEA GIRT.



EXAMINING THE ANEMOMETER TO LEARN THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND, WHICH AFFECTS RIFLE SHOOTING.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

T, WHERE HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS, FEDERAL AND STATE, AS WELL AS CIVILIAN EXPERTS FROM ALL FOR HONORS AND PRIZES.—*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

Queer Foods Relished by New York Epicures

By Harriet Quimby

THE VARIETY of queer foods for sale in the New York markets is perhaps the best proof of the cosmopolitan character of the city, and the demand for some articles, coming as it does from native New Yorkers, is a pretty fair indication that the blood of many nations runs in the veins of the average American. An Englishman will stick to his roast beef as his grandfather and great-grandfather did before him; the Frenchman, the German, the Italian, and representatives of other foreign countries like their native foods, no matter what country happens to be their home, but the American likes a little of everything, and will hail anything that is new and novel in the way of things to eat. So great is his desire and his curiosity in this regard that he will go prowling among the markets maintained by foreigners for the trade of foreign citizens colonized in New York, to stock his larder with the delicacies which other and older nations have used and pronounced good.

History tells us that Confucius liked sharks' fins and sea-slugs and birds' nests. Well and good. If a man with an intellect like that of the great Chinese philosopher found these, to us, unusual foods palatable, they must be worth trying. Then there are the preserved grape leaves, the pickled squash, and the dried okra of the Syrians. These people of the Orient were civilized long before America was even thought of being discovered, so there is no reason, argues the epicure, why their knowledge and choice of foods should not be well worth investigating. The other countries have their special delicacies which, if they are sought out, appeal to the universal taste and form an agreeable and inexpensive addition to the daily menu of the average mortal who must eat. Bear steak, from the West, kangaroo tails pickled, which come from Australia, preserved gold-fish from the Nile, canned abalone from California, and dried goose from Sweden are only a few of the queer foods kept for sale in the New York markets and sold in quantities every day.

Until recently people who relished snails were regarded with sentiments which savored of disgust, but that notion has changed, and at the present time that delicacy can be procured in almost any of the first-class hotels and cafes in New York. In order to meet the growing demand, one of the largest caterers in the city imports 25,000 snails every week from Brittany, where the best snails are grown. The native American snail—that is, the wild variety—is not relished by the epicure. In spite of protracted cooking, it remains tough, while the imported snail requires but slight cooking. Frogs' legs are too well known to be mentioned in this article about foods which are comparatively unknown to the average housewife.

To the one who knows, there are few more succulent foods to be found in New York than can be bought in the foreign colonies. A variety of cheese, delicious and rare, and which cannot be found in any of the up-town stores kept by Americans, can be bought at any grocery in "little Italy." Dried chestnuts, which are favorites of the Italian cook, and bacon which has been imported from Italy and which has a flavor unlike any other bacon, are a few of the articles which attract the seeker of unusual foods. A delicacy unrivaled as a relish is the dried goose-flesh, which can be found only in a certain grocery which caters to the Swedish trade and makes a specialty of foods from Sweden. In the Chinese quarter the epicure finds a quantity of native-grown and imported articles which tickle the palate and nourish the body. A dish which caused considerable curiosity

in an American home was rice macaroni, which is a staple article of diet with the Chinese. The macaroni comes in bundles, and it is in long, curly sticks of milky white, very clean and dainty-looking. Dried oysters, plump, brown, and shiny, are another curiosity which, if properly cooked, are well worth trying. The oysters are imported. In China the oysters are fed with the peanut pulp from which the oil has been extracted, and their flavor from this diet is extremely pleasing and very different from that of other oysters.

The canned abalone, which is pretty generally known as a shell-fish, with beautiful mother-of-pearl shell with a row of perforations along the edge, is largely a California product, and is a delicious and delicate sea-food which differs from other fish and is something like a combination of lobster and chicken. The meat is white and flaky. A chafing-dish dinner which was recently given by a prominent club man, whose invitations are always watched for with unusual interest, counted the abalone as among the chief articles for a chafing-dish specialty. It is cooked with wine or stewed as one would prepare oysters. Another thing found in one place in New York, and which delights the epicure, is the old-fashioned Southern crawfish, which is very seldom seen this side of New Orleans. The best way to cook crawfish is to throw them into a kettle filled with a boiling mixture of white wine and water, well seasoned with herbs and pepper. They are eaten as one would eat hard-shelled crabs.

A vegetable called the "Chinese market specialty," and much sought by the epicure, is bean sprouts, which are sold in any quantity, and which in their delicate green-white tenderness are delicious as a cooked salad. Sharks' fins and the birds' nests are simply a gelatinous matter perfectly clean, but somewhat tasteless to the average palate, although when cooked with other ingredients they are savory enough. In "little Syria" a fish which can be bought only from the Syrian importers is in demand by those who know about them. It is called the sanmoura, or sacred fish from the Nile. It is preserved in oil, and in flavor and delicacy the epicure declares that it outrivals even the famous pompano, of the South Atlantic coast. An oil made from the sesame seed is the principal ingredient in a sauce which has made famous a certain chef in a Fifth Avenue establishment. The oil is cheap and is simple to use, being mixed only with a little lemon juice and parsley to render it ready for a salad dressing or a sauce for fish.

Another Syrian delicacy which deserves attention is a tiny squash which is preserved in brine. Before being pickled it is scooped out, and when it is brought from the market it is prepared for the table by soaking in water to freshen, and is filled with a mixture of chopped meat, rice, and vegetables well seasoned, and baked a delicate brown. In the Syrian quarter there is also a grape honey especially good for children, and much used by all Syrian families and also American families that know about it. The honey is made from grapes, and is rather a thick syrup. Strings of dried okra adorn the Syrian groceries, and dried okra is very good, but when it can be procured fresh almost the year around in the large markets of the city, it seems unnecessary to keep it dried.

There is an Australian sea-slug which is not especially recommended, although it is sold in rather large quantities every day. It is a species of shell-fish without a shell, for it is covered with a tough skin. The slug is about four inches long and three in cir-

cumference, and has white flesh. The slug is also found for sale in the Chinese quarter, where it is dried like the oysters. With the Chinese and the Japanese there are any number of fresh vegetables, which are grown in native gardens from imported plants, and they are so different from our vegetables that many think them worth a trial. Several of them, especially the turnips, make a salad relished by all Americans. At a banquet given not long ago at Wood's Hole, Mass., Dr. I. A. Field, of Harvard, made an excursion into culinary art, and figured as guest and chef at a dinner given to sixty biologists, representing nearly all the Eastern colleges and universities. The dinner was given to prove that the despised squid, the sea-snail, and the sand-lance of the Atlantic coast are food fit for any table. As the eminent professors and doctors found that these foods were both succulent and nutritious, and that they abound in limitless quantities along the coast, it may be expected that our markets will soon add to their already large assortment of odd things the whelk, the sand-lance, and the native sea-slug.

Another new vegetable which was discovered in a Fifth Avenue shop bids fair to be a favorite with epicurean New Yorkers. It is the "chayote," which comes from Costa Rica. The chayote is a vegetable that grows on a vine like a cucumber. It is of a delicious flavor and is eaten baked, stuffed, or as a salad. One is as much as a person can eat at one meal, as they are very nourishing. The chayote will soon be in all the large markets, and it is expected that it will become a staple article of food here as it is in Costa Rica. The Japanese water-root and the Chinese water-chestnut, both of which can be bought at very reasonable rates in a Chinese grocery, are vegetables which tempt many who like new and varied dishes. They are crisp and delicate in flavor and are good eaten from the hand like radishes.

A tidbit well known to the average epicure and much relished is the oyster crab, which will soon be in season. The oyster crab is a tiny crab which lodges within the shell and takes on the flavor of the oyster. The largest specimens are no larger than a dime, and they are generally much smaller. The favorite method of cooking these little shell-fish is to serve them Newburg in a chafing-dish or as a pickled relish with a special sauce. They are sometimes seen in large fish markets, but they are very expensive, ranging all the way from five to ten dollars a quart.

A trick of the epicure which few know is the way he manages to have his oranges so fresh looking and tasting. He has made a study of foods, and by observing he has learned many things. The trick, which is a good one to remember, is to massage and bathe the oranges just as soon as they are bought. The idea is of Chinese origin. In China, when the orange crop is harvested, the fruit is laid for a short time in a bath of water, after which it is scrubbed with a brush and aired. It is claimed that an orange not treated this way loses its oil and soon begins to turn brown and shrivel. In California the Chinese coolies taught the trick to some of the ranchmen, and to those who do not know how it is done it is a marvel how bright looking and fresh tasting are the oranges which have been long packed away. One serving oranges will find it a good plan to massage and bathe them, then give them an extra fifteen-minute bath in ice-water before serving. After this treatment, when peeled, the fruit seems as fresh from the tree. Special orange brushes are sold in Chinatown for this use.

Two Sides to Every Question.

THERE ARE two sides to nearly every question. Most emphatically is this true of the packing-house controversy, though for a time a large part of the newspapers and public could see only one. Now that a saner view of the situation prevails, and the legislation frantically demanded has in great part been enacted, it may be that Mr. J. Ogden Armour's statement in behalf of the packers, promptly made on his return from Europe, will receive the consideration to which it is entitled. It seems, at any rate, pertinent to recall some of the points of most weight made by Mr. Armour, summarizing his statement:

That reasonable inspection is welcomed by the packers; it is for their good to sell the best goods they possibly can. This means thorough inspection of all animals before and after slaughter, of the products that go to the consumer in forms other than in bulk, and of the sanitary conditions of the packing-houses. Where improvements over present conditions can be made, they are promised. The Armours have spent \$3,500,000 in the last few years on the improvement of their Chicago plant alone.

That the quality of the packing-house canned products is indicated by the excellent health record—the best in the city's history—of the San Francisco refugees, who would have starved but for supplies of canned meats readily available. Similar testimony comes from British army officers, despite efforts of British and colonial rivals of American packers to make the most of their sensational opportunity.

That considerations of economy alone would have made the packers keep their establishments clean, on the principle that a dirty kitchen is always an extravagant kitchen.

These are statements made by the responsible head of one of our largest industries. Can any qualified expert refute them? If so, let him come forward. The reports of expert investigators of the highest standing, made since the publication of the Neill-Reynolds account of their sociological excursion through

Packtown, bear out Mr. Armour's assertions. The last of these reports, made by the joint committee of the Chicago Commercial and the Illinois Manufacturers' associations, says: "As a result of this investigation we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the meat products at the stock-yards are wholesome and proper food. We find that the companies have been improving the conditions and products from year to year, that improvements are constantly being made and will be made, and we believe that the conditions and surroundings at the plants carefully protect the quality of the product."

Such assurances, taken in conjunction with the President's official guarantee of meat products bearing the government stamp, will doubtless have their effect in restoring confidence among foreign consumers of American goods. But the pity of it is that all this painful process of restoration should have been made necessary by rash and ill-considered action! A revulsion of feeling was bound to follow the campaign of sensational vilification conducted by a sensational novelist and his friends, and evidences of its arrival are found in such comments as these from the Omaha World-Herald: "Young Mr. Sinclair perhaps did society some service by his packing-house sensations, and perhaps not. It would be no unendurable hardship on us if he should rest for a short time now."

Robert B. Armstrong, president of the Casualty Company of America and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, delivered some stinging but pertinent observations on the policy which threatened the very existence of the country's packing industry, in an address before the New York State Bankers' Association. He said:

"In eagerness to reform all things, two estimable but impractical men made an investigation, and then the lime-light was turned

on. Foreign competitors, eager for any opportunity to assail American industry, seized the big stick, and, under the glare of the calcium of sensational publicity, dealt a blow to American packing-house products from which it will take ten years to recover. Does it not seem to you, gentlemen, that the evils of packing might have been corrected without annihilating the export trade? Wouldn't you, as prudent business men, send for those responsible, give them a reasonable time to correct the irregularities, and then make regulations that would make impossible such conditions in the future?"

Instead of granting the request for time to satisfy the requirements of the government's sociological investigators, the report of these two men, of no practical experience in the subject of their inquiry, was spread before the world, with the disastrous results that might have been foreseen. And the spirit of that investigation is indicated by the admission of one of the two, Professor Neill, of the Roman Catholic University at Washington, that nothing creditable was mentioned in his report, because he and his colleague were conducting the inquiry merely "to ascertain conditions that needed legislative remedies."

We still believe that the attack on the great meat and canning industries of the United States was one of the most thoughtless and deplorable events that have happened in the history of American progress and prosperity. It has worked incalculable damage to both.

Pure at the Source.

MILK is the chief article of food in the sick-room and hospital. Every physician and nurse should know the source of supply before ordering in any form. It is not enough to know that it comes as "country milk." Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, the original and leading brand since 1857. Integrity and experience behind every can.



PREPARING SHARKS' FINS FOR THE TABLE.



SKINNING FROGS FOR THE MARKET.



COOKING CRAWFISH WITH WINE.



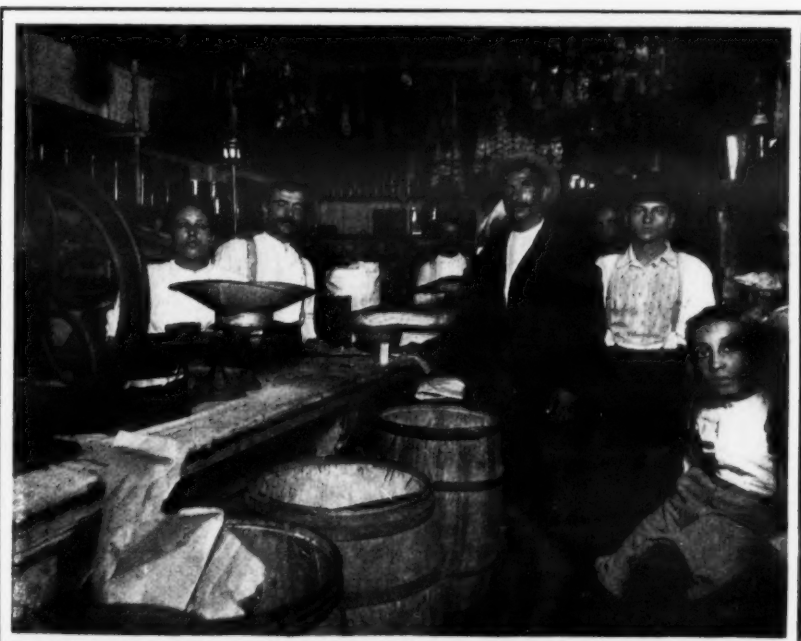
PURCHASING DRIED OYSTERS AND RICE MACARONI IN CHINATOWN.



STRINGS OF DRIED OKRA IN A SYRIAN STORE.



QUEER FOODS SOLD IN A STORE IN "LITTLE ITALY."



WHERE ITALIAN DAINTIES MAY BE BOUGHT.

PECULIAR ARTICLES OF DIET IN COSMOPOLITAN NEW YORK.

SOME OF THE THINGS EATEN BY THE PEOPLE OF THE BIG CITY, AND PLACES WHERE THEY ARE MARKETED.
Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See opposite page.

Too Many Privileges for American Criminals

By L. A. Maynard

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, one of America's foremost men of letters, who gave much time in his later life to the study of criminology, used to declare that the criminal class in the United States has larger privileges under the law and is better protected in the pursuit of its vocation than any class of peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Taking all the conditions and circumstances into account connected with the administration of our criminal laws, and I believe this statement to be literally true.

In all ordinary and legitimate occupations and professions, social and business usages as well as the laws of the land are all that hedge the citizen about and protect him from injustice and wrongdoing. But the professional criminal—the burglar, the pickpocket, the counterfeiter—has all these, and more. He is a specially privileged person. In the first place, no matter to what line of crime he may be committed, he is immune from punishment, as a rule, unless caught in the act. So merciful and jealous of his rights is the law, that a man who makes a specialty (for example) of cracking safes, who is known and recognized by the police of the whole country as an expert in that line, who has his portrait in every rogues' gallery, who is known to have no other business than that of crime, is yet free to walk the streets and pass in and out as he wills, enjoying the protection of the very laws which he ignores or habitually sets at defiance. The society upon which he preys and against which his hand is raised at all times accords to him the same immunity which it vouchsafes to the honest citizen as long as he is cunning and successful enough to commit his crime without actually being seen in the commission of it.

Hundreds of such men walk the streets of our large cities openly every day; the police all recognize them as they pass; they know their special haunts; in many cases they know the peculiar methods or ways in which a particular criminal does his criminal business, the "marks" which he leaves. Yet with all this knowledge in their possession the authorities have no right, under the common interpretation of the law, to lay their hands on these habitual and professional despoilers of society. They may indeed deal with them mildly, under certain circumstances, as suspicious characters, or they may go somewhat further upon extraordinary occasions, as has been done in New York several times, and "round them up" under lock and key for a day or two in the interests of public safety. These occasional manifestations of authority, however, only help to prove the general weakness of the attitude taken by the authorities toward the known and professional lawbreaker.

If the protection of society demands and justifies the arrest and detention of a professional criminal even for twenty-four hours, it ought, for the same reasons, to keep him under detention until reasonable proof appears that he purposes to abandon his criminal pursuits. It is the height of absurdity, to use no stronger term, to permit the notorious and admittedly professional malefactor to roam at large, deliberately seeking victims, under the assumption that he is as innocent as any other man until his deed has been done, perhaps an atrocious and bloody one, and he has been actually caught at it or has left good evidence of his work. Such persons have no more right to be at large than venomous beasts of prey, or than the insane, the imbecile, or other classes for which society regularly provides institutions. Their crimes are, in many cases, the results of abnormalities or diseased conditions, and should be regarded and treated as such. To permit them to exist as a distinct class, to breed and multiply their kind, is a heavy reproach and a serious menace to civilization.

But the abuses and absurdities of our criminal law are by no means confined to our treatment of the known and habitual criminal. When apprehended and brought before a bar of justice he may count, first, upon the law's delays for an indefinite post-

ponement of his punishment, if it comes at all; and, secondly, if finally convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, of being incarcerated for a brief term of years, which he may make still shorter by good behavior, a period of detention which the professional comes to regard as a regular, though disagreeable, incident in his career, an interim not altogether unprofitable, since it enables him to form new connections in his calling and to perfect his education in his specialty. At the end of a fixed period, a few years usually, he can count on being free again to resume his old occupation and follow it until he is unlucky enough to be caught again, and has another breathing spell behind the bars. Hundreds of such men may be found within our penal institutions, old "rounders," some of them in duration for the fourth or fifth time, others with a much longer and more varied record both in and out of prison. It is not uncommon to read of criminals who are serving their tenth or fifteenth sentence for petty crimes. One notorious character, a woman, was reported in the newspapers not long since as about to begin her fortieth term in prison, and as being, seemingly, proud of the fact. It was a part of her boast that she had "done time" in seven different States. A system under which such things are possible is a rank absurdity so far as it claims either to exercise a deterrent influence upon crime, or to operate as a protection to society against the criminal class. It distinctly does neither of these things. Were it so, lawlessness of various kinds would not be steadily increasing in this country as recent statistics show.

The plain truth is that, taking the country over and as a whole, our treatment of the lawbreaker, from the moment he is arraigned at the bar for trial until he is discharged at the end of his term in prison, is such as to make neither for justice to the criminal nor justice to society; it is for the most part short-sighted and thoroughly irrational; its general tendency is to increase and perpetuate the criminal class rather than to diminish it. We are often told by the prison reformers that most of our jails and other penal institutions are nothing less than schools of crime, and there is much to justify the statement.

I am happy to believe that in this matter of criminal procedure and prison administration, as in other departments of our civic life, better ideas and a more enlightened policy are soon to prevail. Reformation would have come long ago had not our state-prison systems been too much "in politics," and our legislators and prison administrators inclined to give more heed to political considerations in their action than to

the counsel and guidance of thoughtful, earnest, and disinterested people who have devoted their lives to the study of crime and its treatment. We have throughout the country a large number of this class of men and women, whose influence, we are gratified to observe, is steadily increasing. They have generally been regarded by the professional politicians and their appointees in the prisons as visionaries and meddling cranks, but they have made their influence felt, nevertheless. To them we owe the introduction of the indeterminate sentence and the parole system, two features of prison administration which, when generally adopted, will go far to relieve that administration of the evils and abuses of which we have been speaking.

It will be a great advance toward improved conditions all around when our jails and prisons are wholly relieved of political control, and so of all the weak, vacillating, and vicious administrative features which such control involves. Nowhere has the spoils system worked more evil to the country at large than just here; nowhere has the curse of it fallen heavier. No problem faces society to-day more vital or of graver import than that of the proper treatment of criminals, none requiring for its solution more of the altruistic spirit, the philanthropic motive, and a higher order of expert knowledge. When our penal institutions, high and low, are rescued from the politicians and committed to the control of persons qualified by study, training, and personal character to administer them according to the most approved principles of modern penal science, we may expect that they will justify their existence and not be, as most of them now are, a hindrance and not a help to the repression of crime.

Credit to a Good Photographer.

IN THE ISSUE of LESLIE'S WEEKLY of August 9th there appeared reproductions of five fine photographs of scenes at the naval training station at Newport, R. I. These pictures were made and copyrighted by the well-known photographer, Mr. Enrique Muller, of Brooklyn. By an inadvertence the credit line for these photographs, which should have read, "Copyright, 1906, by Enrique Muller," was printed in this paper with the date (1906) omitted. This omission was solely the fault of the one who wrote the captions for the photographs, as Mr. Muller's title to copyright was complete and clear and in full compliance with the law. Other publications are, therefore, warned not to reproduce these pictures without the express consent of Mr. Muller, who still owns and will maintain his copyright.

The Man Who Is Wanted.

THE World-of-Affairs has been wanting a man
For years, that must meet with a certain condition,
Measure up to a standard, conform with a plan,
By which he'll be tested who gets the position.
He need not be brilliant, have erudite mind,
Though these sha'n't count against him, these attributes vaunted,
But the chap whom the World-of-Affairs hopes to find
Is the fellow who's always on hand when he's wanted.

A YOUNG man's preferred, but then age scarce will count
Against him if he's one on whom they can reckon
To do his work well, small or great the amount,
And be there to do it, without call or beckon!
Any one of a million can turn off the tasks
If by the "boss" shown them, nagged, spurred on, and taunted,
That is, if he's near—but the kind the world asks
Is the fellow who's always on hand when he's wanted.

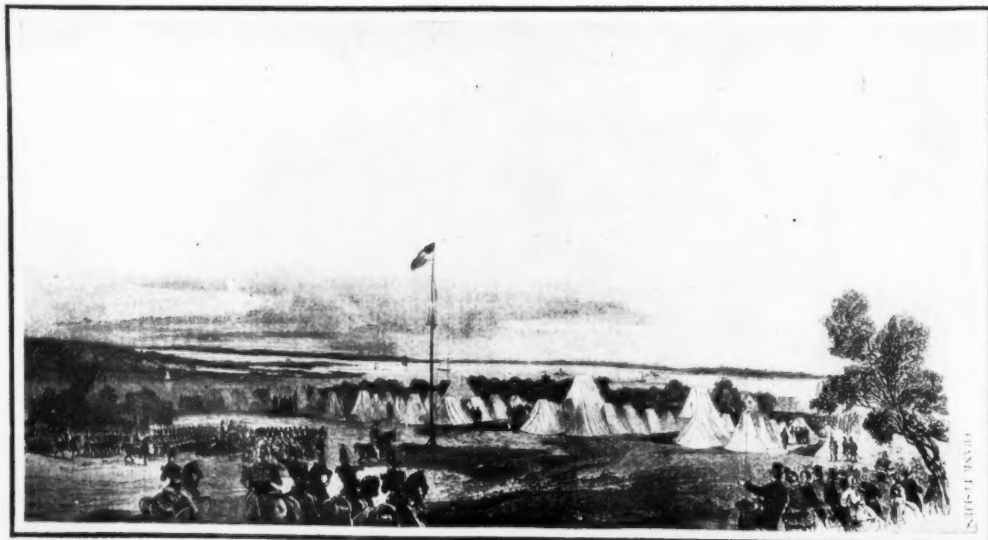
PROFICIENCY counts, as a matter of course,
But the main thing is readiness, free from diversion,
An attention to duty that ne'er asks divorce
From the desk for a ball game or summer excursion.
Is it you that they want? Will you do? There's no doubt
This demand for a man in your face will be flouted;
For it's open to all—the supply has run out
Of the fellows who're always on hand when they're wanted!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

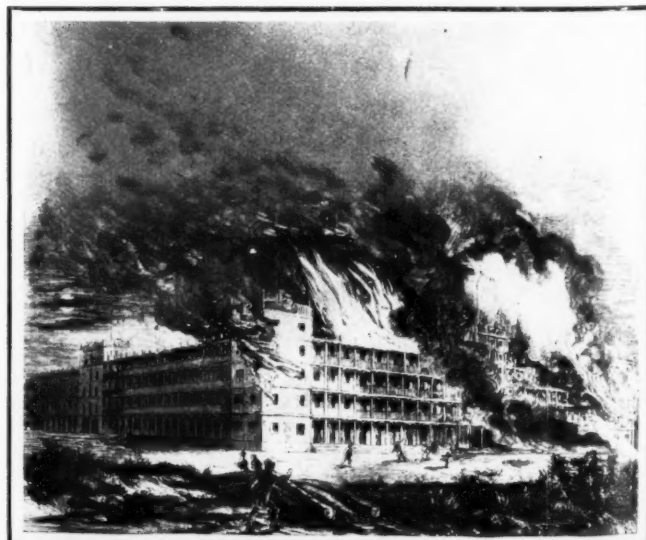
Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

SUCH GREAT encampments as those in which the regulars and militia have been drilled together during the summer of this year were unknown to Americans of half a century ago. Nevertheless, the smaller encampments of State troops attracted much notice, and many people, even from points outside the borders of Connecticut, visited Camp Ledyard in September, 1856, to watch the evolutions of the Third Regiment of the State militia. The camp received its name in memory of the gallant Ledyard, who defended Fort Griswold against the British in the Revolutionary War.

What was reputed at that time to be the largest hotel in the world, the Mount Vernon, at Cape May, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the night of September 5th, 1856, the proprietor and four other persons losing their lives in the flames. If the fire had occurred in the season, the loss of life would probably have been large, for the building was entirely of wood. It contained 432 rooms, and the dining-room accommodated 3,000 people.



CAMP OF THIRD REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT STATE MILITIA, AT NEW LONDON.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September 24th, 1856, and copyrighted.



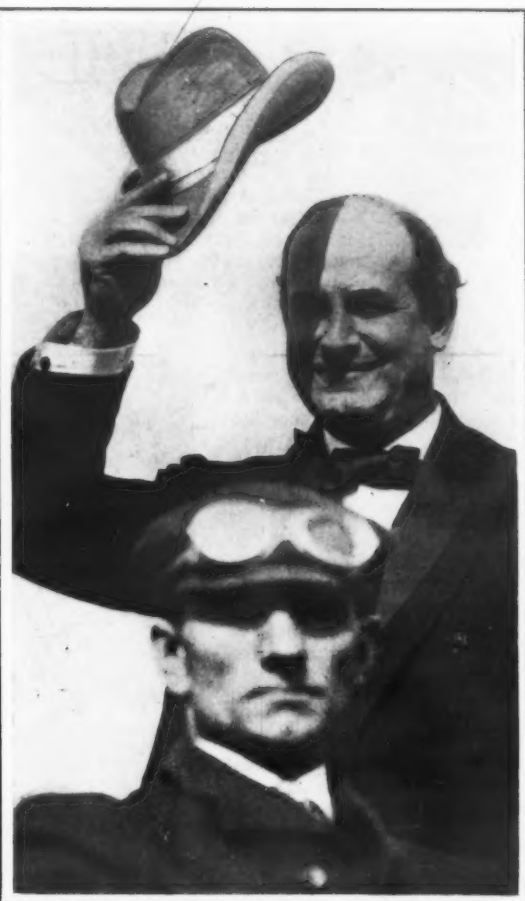
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, AT CAPE MAY, N. J.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September 30th, 1856, and copyrighted.



ARRIVAL OF THE BRYAN PARTY.
Left to right: Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha; Mr. Bryan, Mayor Dunne, of Chicago; Mrs. Bryan, Miss Grace Bryan, and Nebraska delegation.



A FAMILY GROUP OF UNUSUAL PRESENT INTEREST—
MR. AND MRS. BRYAN AND THEIR
DAUGHTER GRACE.



MR. BRYAN SMILINGLY GREETING THE CHEERING CROWDS
FROM THE AUTOMOBILE OF THE RECEPTION
COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN WELCOMED IN CHICAGO.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, WITH HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS, ENJOYING HIS RECEPTION IN THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Photographs by H. A. Atwell.



HANDSOME STATUE OF GARFIELD IN GOLDEN
GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.



ATTRACTIVE GARFIELD MONUMENT IN
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.



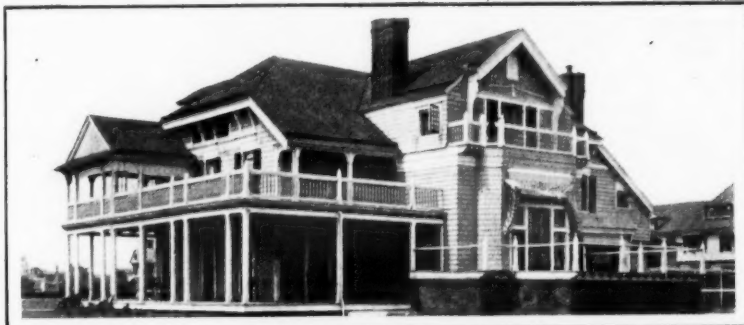
GARFIELD'S STATUE AT WASHINGTON
ERECTED BY HIS ARMY COMRADES.



CINCINNATI'S LIFELIKE HEROIC FIGURE
OF GARFIELD.



MAGNIFICENT GARFIELD MEMORIAL IN LAKE-
VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, O.,
COSTING \$225,000.



COTTAGE AT ELBERON, N. J., IN WHICH PRESIDENT GARFIELD DIED.



SARCOPHAGUS CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT
GARFIELD IN THE CLEVELAND TOMB.



SUPERB STATUE OF GARFIELD IN THE
CLEVELAND TOMB, SHOWING A
CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEMISE.

SIGHTLY MEMORIALS IN HONOR OF OUR SECOND MARTYRED PRESIDENT, WHICH RECALL HIS TRAGIC DEATH FROM AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET ON SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1881.
• Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE MAN in the auto has, since the inception of the Vanderbilt road race, added two more holidays to his calendar, viz., the day of the American elimination race for a place on the American team of five, which takes place on Saturday, September 22d, and the final clash with the foreigners on Saturday, October 6th. Eleven American makers have entered fifteen cars for the elimination trial. Only two of the entries do not build stock cars, so what possible interest they have in the advertising that racing brings is not apparent. Like every other public sporting event, the book-makers have opened books on it, and have been offering three to one against any car in the race.

OUR ILLIBERAL speed laws are too rigidly enforced against the motorist only. There is a growing conviction that our magistrates should inquire more fully than they have in the past into the conditions and circumstances surrounding the alleged breach of the speed laws. Judge Gaynor has well said that no reputable citizen should be arrested for violation of a local ordinance, but that a summons should be served upon him to appear in answer to the charge. He further said, in answer to the idea that a few might escape, that it was better thus than locking up the many for a mere violation of an ordinance. If all kinds of local ordinances were to be rigidly enforced, our court-houses and jails wouldn't hold the prisoners, neither would there be police enough to arrest everybody. Then why strictly enforce the automobile laws? The man in the auto is getting numerous enough now to stand up and be counted, so as to make his influence felt in the election of members of the Legislature, who make our automobile laws. Some day the man in the auto will be in the majority in our legislative halls, and then the speed laws will be abolished and a common speed law made for all classes of vehicles.

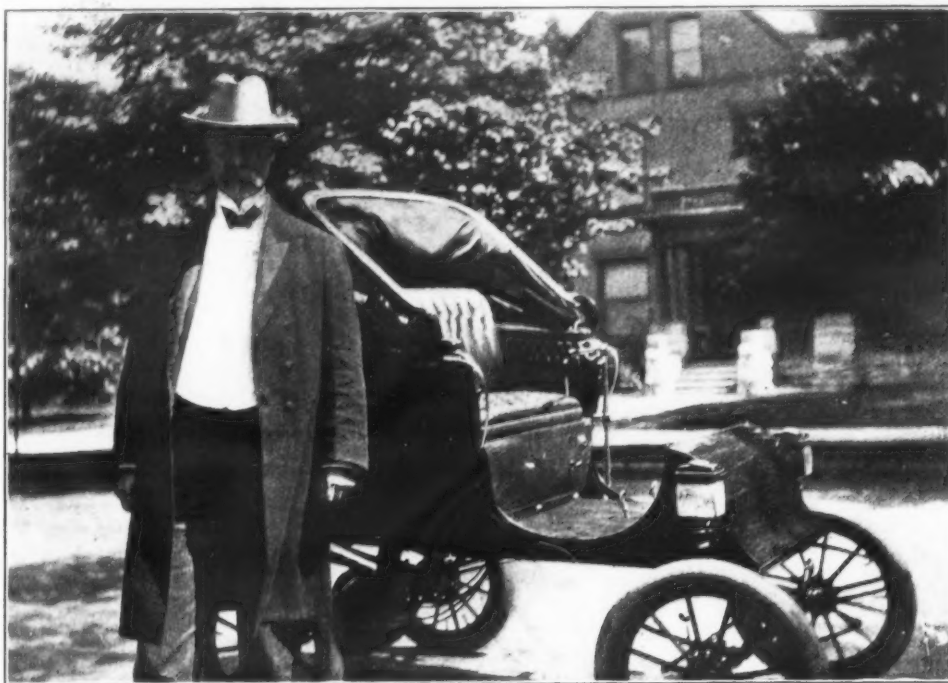
A BROAD, and notably so in England, they attribute the bad theatrical season to the outdoor influence of the motor-car. There are now over seventy finished theatres in New York City, with four or five new ones in process of construction, so that it does not appear that the constantly-increasing use of the automobile interferes with the use of the theatres in New York. As a matter of fact, the automobile is largely used in our big cities as a means of conveyance to theatres. Long lines of them are found every night outside of the playhouses, awaiting their passengers at the close of the show.

THE VANDERBILT race will demonstrate for the first time in this country the intrinsic value of the new fad of removable rims and tires. At the Paris show these rims were exhibited, but attracted little attention. Since then, however, in the big road races abroad, their value has become obvious, and if the same results are shown here, it will be almost impossible to sell a touring car next season that is not fitted with detachable rims and tires. Out of twenty-one cars starting in the Ardennes race, fifteen had detachable rims. In this race tires were changed at every lap, a lap covering approximately fifty-three miles, and no tire was run longer than one and one-half laps. As showing the wonderful speed with which the tires were replaced, it is said the two rear tires of young Albert Clement's car were replaced by the tire crew in three minutes twenty seconds. Young Clement will be in the Vanderbilt race with his fast car, and the experts have already tipped him off as a sure winner.

IN NEW YORK CITY, and in other big towns, bicycles have long been used in messenger service, but our Post-office Department has ignored them. In Paris, however, the under-secretary of state of posts and telegraph has appropriated the sum of \$4,375 for the purpose of mounting and fitting out thirty postmen with bicycles for the rapid delivery of the "pneumatic dispatch" letters of the Paris district. Here in New York we hope some day to see the motor-cycle van used for carrying second and third-class mail, while the regular postmen will deliver only first-class mail.

THE TECHNICAL committee of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland has formulated, for the benefit of its own club competitions committee, a rule showing what an efficient muffler should be. It follows: "Apart from any question of back pressure, an efficient silencer is one which renders the emission of the exhaust gases from an engine inaudible under ordinary running conditions at the distance of ten yards from the side of a car in open road, and which is practically gas-tight everywhere except at the proper outlets."

SOME CRITICISM has been aimed at the papers of New York because of the prominence they give to automobile accidents, exciting in the uninformed reader a widely exaggerated idea of the number and extent of these accidents. Now, the reasons for this broad publicity are not far to seek—the automobile is



VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS ABOUT TO LEAVE HIS INDIANAPOLIS HOME FOR A SIX-WEEKS' AUTOMOBILE TOUR.—R. L. Dunn.

new, the people who own them, ride in them, and who are injured in these accidents are socially and financially prominent, whereas the people who are injured in trolley and horse-drawn accidents are not as a rule so prominent, and therefore not likely to become the subject of a news paragraph. It has been well said that when the automobile shall become as common in use as the trolley-car and horse-drawn vehicles are, the news editors will not employ scare-heads on automobile accidents. In the borough of Manhattan, New York City, from January 1st to July 15th of this year, there were 178 deaths caused by cars and other vehicles. Of these fatalities, only sixteen, or about eleven per cent. of the total, were caused by automobiles. There are now in New York City about 14,000 automobiles in daily use, which makes the percentage very small indeed.

A BROAD, gasoline sells for twice as much as it does here, and in the present condition of affairs, if the production of gasoline were to stop, the automobile sport and industry would come to a sudden end. Before the cylinder-fired gasoline engine came into vogue, gasoline was a waste by-product of the heavier oils, but nowadays the heavier oils are really the by-product, and the problem is not so much as to the ability of the oil refineries to produce gasoline, but to find some method of getting rid of the heavier by-product at a fair price. The automobile uses up large quantities of lubricating oil, so do our big plants and mills. The rest of the world burns up lots of kerosene, but all combined do not use enough of the heavier oils to warrant a greater production of gasoline. Hence the need of denatured alcohol, the use of which would create a more normal demand for gasoline.

IN GERMANY denatured alcohol is used extensively for the purposes of light, fuel, and heat. A popular lamp used there has a Welsbach mantle, using alcohol which gives a strong, steady light. Experiments made for the purposes of comparison with the best of kerosene lamps with a round wick and equal candle-power have shown that a gallon of alcohol will keep the alcohol lamp burning twice as many hours as a gallon of kerosene would in the best of kerosene lamps, so that a gallon of alcohol is equal to two gallons of kerosene for lighting purposes at least. If denatured alcohol cost less than twice the price of kerosene, its use in the farming districts would become enormous. Finally it follows that not only automobilists, but farmers, would largely benefit from the general distillation of alcohol from farm produce, and that all classes must thereby be the gainers, which of course includes the distillers. For years efforts had been made to pass a denatured alcohol bill in Congress, but not until the agitation was backed by the automobile interests did any of the bills become a law.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. A. R."—For town use a clutch needs more attention, owing to its frequent use, than if the car were used for touring purposes. A perfect-working clutch is a great delight to the operator of the car. The clutch on your car is probably adjusted too snugly; it should bite just enough so it will not slip on a stiff hill, bearing in mind, however, that the stiffer the spring, the harder it is to manipulate the clutch lightly. Have a good leather lining fitted to your clutch, see that the rivets are well countersunk, keeping the leather well lubricated with castor oil, so that a hard crust cannot form, which prevents the clutch from biting. During the Glidden tour, where a clutch had an excess of oil I noticed a great many car-drivers dusting them with talcum powder.

"B. S."—For fast driving all the tire-bolts and clips must be in place. Should the rim be minus one of the tire-clips you are likely to strike that spot some time in making a sudden turn, which will allow the shoe to jump over the edge of the rim, and a bursted inner tube will be the result. There is also a possibility of loose tire-bolts and insufficient inflation, causing the tire to creep, which will sheer off the valve.

"A. I. C."—The smoky exhaust problem is a big thing, but one that will soon have to be taken up in earnest in our big cities. Everybody knows it is due to an excess of oil in the crank-case, but the question is, how the oil gets past the piston in quantities big enough to make the exhaust visible. Close observers have noticed that smoke is most noticeable with the clutch in, the explanation of which is that the oil is in a fine spray on the top of the piston; when the clutch is in and the throttle is open, there is a large volume of gas, a high compression and a high explosion of temperature. Much oil is then burnt and the bulk is carried through the exhaust into the air. To remedy this trouble the burnt oil must be filtered out or deposited separately from free gases of combustion and then the final exhaust will not be so obnoxious.

ALEX. SCHWALBACH.

The Rich Sierra Con. Mine.

IN VIEW of the continued good reports from the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, the demand for the stock at the advanced price of one dollar and fifty cents per share is not surprising.

When these shares were offered as a bonus with the bonds, ex-Senator Warner Miller, the president of the company, predicted that the stock would some day sell at a higher price than the bonds. This prediction has been realized almost within a year, and the stock now commands a premium of fifty per cent. above par.

The fortunate purchasers of the bonds are so well satisfied with the result, and with the reports from the property, that many of them were purchasers of the stock all the way up, during the recent advance, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a share.

If the demand for the stock continues at the present rate, it will not be long before the entire limited allotment set aside for public subscription will become exhausted. The work on the new steel mill has progressed so rapidly that it is hoped to have it in operation before many months longer have elapsed.

As soon as the mill begins to produce bullion in sufficient quantities to justify the payment of dividends, a further advance in the stock may naturally be expected. The amount of interest on the bonds is limited to six per cent., while the dividends on the stock are unlimited. A large number of bondholders, realizing this fact, have asked the management to exchange the bonds at par for the stock at par, and, in some instances, these demands have been taken into consideration, though the policy of the company in this matter has not finally been settled. There may be arguments both in favor of and against the proposition.

The entire Hillsboro district of New Mexico, in which the Sierra Consolidated's valuable and extensive properties are located, has been attracting the attention of investors for many years. At one time, some twenty or thirty years ago, this was regarded as one of the great mining camps of the country. The recent developments in the Sierra Consolidated and in the adjoining properties have revived the interest in the district, and it is believed that it is now on the eve of the greatest development that it has ever had.

There are many indications that it will become the most prominent mining camp in that section of the country. A number of capitalists are already busy accumulating property in the Hillsboro district, and mining men from all sections of the country are engaged in prospecting work, and in many instances are making very promising discoveries.

The completion of the splendidly-equipped mill of the Sierra Consolidated Company will shortly attract renewed attention to the wealth of the camp, and is therefore looked forward to with much interest by all who are connected with the mining industry in that section.

Those who have not been able to secure an opportunity to obtain the bonds or the stock of the Sierra Consolidated Company should communicate, before the present allotment is exhausted, with the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Colonel Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

Skins on Fire with Eczema

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA OINTMENT,

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age. A single set (costing \$1.00) is often sufficient to cure when the usual remedies fail.

THE AFTER-EFFECTS

Distinguish Schlitz beer from the common.

Other beer may be equal to Schlitz in your liking. But perhaps it is green beer—insufficiently aged; and the after-effect is biliousness.

Or it may be impure, unfiltered, unsterilized; and the after-effect unhealthful. More than half the cost of our brewing is spent to insure purity. That is how important we deem

it.

Schlitz

*Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
See that the cork or crown is
branded Schlitz.*

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-

cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THIS IS an era of valorization. Brazil has just set us an example. Because of the over-production of coffee, its principal crop, and its decline in price to an unprofitable level, the government of that republic has decided to issue \$75,000,000 in bonds, to be used to buy up the superabundant coffee of the Brazilian planters at about eight and one-half cents a pound. It is hoped that this will establish the price on a profitable basis, and the Brazilian government will indemnify itself for the expenditure it may be put to by levying an export tax on coffee of half a cent a pound. Of course the first effect of such intensely paternal legislation as this will be to largely increase the production of coffee throughout Brazil. If the business is "a sure thing," and if the government guarantees the price and a profit, the planters will see to it that there will be no diminution in the crop.

The valorization plan of Brazil is regarded with a good deal of suspicion and distrust by those observant men of affairs who believe that a paternal form of government can be carried altogether too far. If Brazil can make money for its coffee planters, why should it not do so for its sugar producers, and ultimately for the boot and shoe maker, the carpenter, and every one else who is dependent upon his productive labor for his support? Why not ultimately adopt the easier plan of making a distribution of funds in the national treasury among all the people at stated intervals? But valorization is popular in Brazil, and if it proves even a temporary success, Brazil's example may be followed by many other countries.

In the United States we have valorization schemes of our own. When Mr. Harriman wishes to put up the price of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, he simply increases the dividends and gathers in the profit. When the Atchison needs money and finds it difficult to float an issue of convertible bonds, the management decides to increase the dividend on the stock, into which the bonds are convertible, and up go the stock and the bonds. When Steel Trust common is a drug in the market, Mr. Morgan puts it on the dividend-paying list, and the price goes up. Thus there is private, as well as public, valorization; but the government at Washington is also in the valorization business. When over-speculation strains the credit of the New York banks so that money jumps suddenly to twenty, thirty, and forty per cent., Secretary Shaw puts the surplus of the Treasury Department at the disposal of the banks, with his little valorization scheme, instead of compelling the banks and other money-lenders in Wall Street to call in their loans and the big speculators to liquidate their holdings.

Perhaps I ought not to blame Mr. Shaw. The peril of the situation, the danger, even, of a panic, which he himself has pointed out long ago, may justify his interference. But, after all, is there not reason for the statement that, if Wall Street did not expect, and did not customarily receive, aid from Washington, it would not so recklessly plunge headlong into speculation? Speaking of valorization, I might cite the recent developments regarding the Pennsylvania as another evidence that our great railroad magnates are believers in this system. Five or six years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad, which means Mr. Cassatt and one or two other insiders, under the general agreement between certain great railroad interests, known as the Morgan, Vanderbilt, and the Pennsylvania, decided that the way to increase the freight rates on, and to regulate the business in, bituminous coal was by getting control of the stock of the leading soft-coal roads.

This combination had effectively gathered in the anthracite coal properties, putting an end to competition, and regulating the price of anthracite with an iron hand, at higher figures than had prevailed in many years. They undertook to do the same thing in the soft-coal field, and they did it by buying very heavily into the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railways. They did not ask the shareholders in the Pennsylvania

whether they should make the purchases of the stock in the soft-coal roads. They simply bought the stock at the expense of the shareholders. I have no doubt that, knowing what they were going to do, and how they were going to do it, and that their heavy purchases would largely advance the market price of the stocks which they had already decided to saddle on several of the railroads, the insiders managed to buy enough of the shares, on their own account, to bring them a very handsome profit.

It is said that Senator La Follette has in mind an investigation of the facts connected with the purchase by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central of the shares of the hard and soft coal roads, and it is predicted that the revelations will rival those of the New York State insurance investigation. However that may be, for some reason, either because it needed the money for extensions and improvements, or because it feared an investigation by Congress, or because of recent restrictive railway legislation, the Pennsylvania Railroad has just announced its sale to a financial syndicate of a large amount of its holdings in other railways. It is also announced that, on this sale, the Pennsylvania has a profit of about \$15,000,000. When the dividend on B. and O. was increased some months ago, there was wide expectation of a rapid rise in the quotation of the stock, but it did not materialize to any extent. As I said at that time, there was a suspicion that the increased dividend had been directed by the Pennsylvania interests for the purpose of enabling the latter to unload in a dull market. Whether the heavy holdings of the Pennsylvania in B. and O., Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio have been quietly sold, on the recent rise of the market, or whether they are still in possession of the Wall Street bankers who have been officially announced as their purchasers, none of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania, excepting the two or three who control the management, has the slightest knowledge, though they are partners in the concern and would be justified in demanding an explanation and an accounting.

The question now is, will the New York Central follow the example of the Pennsylvania and get rid of its large holdings in all its collateral lines? These are times when railroads are under fire, just as the insurance companies were before the investigation was held last year, and it may be that they have learned the necessity of preparing for trouble before it comes. Bryan's senseless and unpopular demand for government ownership of the railways had behind it his belief that the decided tendency of the times toward stricter regulation of the railroads would carry the public to any lengths in pursuit of their purpose. For this impression the railroads are responsible. They have done a great many things that they should have left undone, and the more quickly every false step can be retraced, the better it will be for them and for their stockholders.

First of all, the valorization schemes, for the benefit largely of selfish managers, must be ended. They are as unfair, if not as iniquitous, as the schemes which were disclosed by the railroad investigation at Washington, by which certain minor officials in some roads accumulated great wealth in return for favors to certain shippers at the expense of the latter's competitors. These abuses, in some instances, were traced to men high up in the management, and if the investigation had gone much further, it is believed that it would have gone much higher. Is it remarkable that the public distrusts Wall Street methods, as long as our great railway and other corporations are in the hands of selfish and more or less unscrupulous managers?

The cry for political reform heard in several of our leading States is accompanied by a demand that the railroads which have dominated their policies shall take their hands off. When their hands have been taken off, the public will see to it that laws are passed which will make it quite impossible for such valorization schemes as I have referred to, to be carried out without the consent or the knowledge of all the stockholders. When this time comes, when our railway and

other corporations are managed as the life-insurance companies of this State will be under the Armstrong bills, in the interests of all concerned, and not for the welfare of a selfish few, the house-cleaning in Wall Street will have commenced.

The cloud that still hangs over the stock market is tight money. My readers will have no difficulty in recalling my prediction, constantly made throughout the year, that we must expect the appearance of tight money very early in the fall, if not before the closing days of summer. That prediction was realized. Many financial writers scouted it, and said that the great interests in Wall Street had protected themselves abundantly by time loans extending over into the new year, that the Western banks had abundant means to look after the crops, and would make very light drafts on New York City banks, that gold exports would replenish our supply, and that, in the last emergency, the Secretary of the Treasury would come to

Continued on page 285

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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(Savings Bank)

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 3, 1906.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Finance and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Finance and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting in lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

George H. Creed, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly related, then draw check for the net amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver, in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer. All bills paid during October must be related before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

FREE INVESTMENT HERALD FREE

Learn the quickest, safest and easiest way to Make Money. The Investment Herald shows you how small savings, wisely invested, grow into fortunes. It gives you ALL the information concerning the leading Money Making enterprises and shows you how to select the most successful companies and the soundest dividend paying stocks. Read it carefully before investing and avoid mistakes. It will be sent FREE for six months to investors. A. L. WISNER & CO., Publishers, Dept. 3 78-80 Wall St., New York.

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is a combination desired by the intelligent and conservative investor. Call on or write us for particulars of what we have to offer. J. L. RICE CO., Suite 67, International Trust Co. Bldg., 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. (Est. 1898.)

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My New Obesity Food Quickly Reduces Your Weight to Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and Is Absolutely Safe.

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The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Food. What It Has Done For Others It Will Do for You.

My new Obesity Food, taken at mealtime, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue out of the excess fat, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food. Fill out coupon herewith and mail to-day.

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This coupon is good for one trial package of Kellogg's Obesity Food with testimonials from hundreds who have been greatly reduced, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

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JOHN JAMESON THREE STAR WHISKEY



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 284.

the relief of the market. All these predictions, excepting the last, have failed. In the first week of September, almost with the first movement of money from the New York to the Western banks, we have had abnormally high rates prevailing in Wall Street. We have found the reserves of our banks almost exhausted. We have found it extremely difficult to secure gold abroad, even with the help of the Secretary of the Treasury. What will our condition be if the demand for money continues, as it customarily does, for another month or two?

I do not believe that we are to have a normal money market this year unless there is a generous liquidation of stocks, and if that is compelled by the action of the banks, it must bring about a lower range of prices in nearly every direction. Evidences of the general prosperity of the country are everywhere manifest. The crops are unusually good, and the only difficulty with the situation is the acknowledged over-speculation in real estate, in mining, and in Wall Street. I still believe that the prudent man will realize the greatest profit if he will keep his money on hand, and stand ready to take advantage of any decided drop in the market.

"Idaho": St. Paul sold ex-dividend August 29th. "Nesmer": Nothing is known regarding the stock on Wall Street. It is a local security, and it would be well for you to be advised by some one familiar with the locality.

"R." East Helena, Mont.: 1. Their present rating is good, but, in these times, a national bank is always the safest place to keep your money. 2. I think it is a scheme, as far as I can understand.

"D." Stockdale, Tex.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Consolidated Copper Creek Mining Company. I regard its prospectus as altogether too rosy. As a rule, it is well enough to let stocks of this character alone.

"W. E." Walpole, Mass.: I certainly do not think it is an investment, and you can prove it most readily by offering the stock for sale and seeing what you can get for it. I am unable to get any kind of a report of its operations.

"It." Westminster, Md.: My comment was ad-

verse to the La Luz Mining and Tunnel Company, and not to the La Luz district of Guanajuato, Mex., which is one of the largest mineral sections in the world. The property of the Guanajuato Amalgamated Company is in this district.

"S." New York: 1. I know very little excepting what appears in print. A report from a mercantile agency would no doubt give you what you desire. 2. I should think it would, if you can get it at that price, but I doubt it. 3. He has excellent references, and I would advise you to write to him for them. I have not inspected the property, but those who have, have reported favorably regarding it.

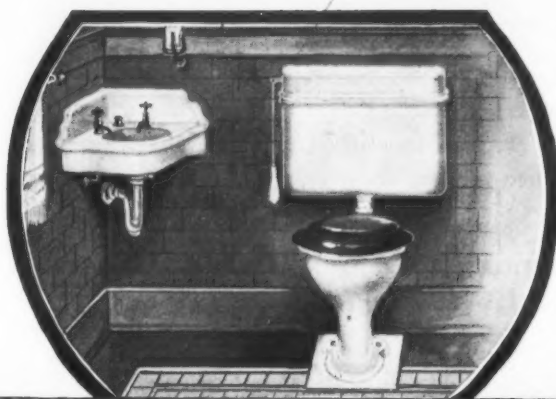
"K." Germantown, Penn.: The credentials and references given seem to be excellent. It is very seldom that an offer of mining stock, like that of the Victoria Chief by Colonel Hopper, is accompanied by an additional offer that the money will be refunded at any time within six months after its payment if the purchaser does not desire to retain the stock. During that period of time you ought to make inquiries of your own that would be satisfactory.

"Iron." Buffalo: 1. A very simple and valuable chart, showing the production of pig iron in the United States since 1830, designed by L. S. Witherbee, of Yale University, has been printed in unique form by Pilling & Crane, brokers, of Philadelphia. You might write to them for a copy. It is well worth preserving. 2. It must be remembered that the production of pig iron from year to year consumes all that is taken from the mines. Experts believe that, at the present rate of consumption, unless new iron fields are discovered, consumption must shortly overtake production.

"Cunningham": 1. I am unable to get a report. It might be well to consult a mercantile agency. 2. The British Columbia Copper Company, of which F. L. Underwood is president (there are several companies bearing nearly the same name), has a business-like management and is being successfully conducted. It has a large amount of low-grade ore which is being worked with greater profit, of course, with the present high price of copper. It is located in a favorable field, and the ore makes a slight return of gold and silver, as well as of copper. The property ought to have a good future.

"M." Pass Christian, Miss.: The stock of the Consolidated Copper Creek Mining Company, at 5 cents a share, has no attractions to me. It ought not to have for any one else who is looking for a safe investment. The printed prospectus is about the funniest thing I have seen in a long time. Two hundred acres with copper ore "sticking out" on every claim, and "a ten-foot shaft" on each claim. If a hole ten feet deep can be regarded as a working shaft of a mine, how would an ordinary twenty-foot well be regarded? On general principles, it is well to leave all these exceedingly cheap things out of consideration. They are made to sell. Their cheapness is apparent, not real.

"Anaconda." Newark, N. J.: The shares of the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company are now selling at \$4 each. The par value is \$10. The company reports that after September 20th no more of its treasury shares will be sold at less than \$5. The construction of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad, a company controlled by E. H. Harriman and his associates, through the copper section in the eastern part of Sonora, Mex., has increased



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What disinfection means to the surgeon—what vaccination means to the public health—all that and more does the Sy-Clo Closet mean to the sanitation of the home. The Sy-Clo is more than the best closet—it is a wonderfully efficient and perpetual safeguard of health.

Unlike the ordinary closet, the Sy-Clo has a double cleaning action. Instead of being merely flushed, its bowl is instantly and completely emptied by a powerful syphonic pull from below, and at the same time, thoroughly washed by a copious flush of water from above. The outlet of the Sy-Clo closet is closed by a water seal of unusual depth that makes the escape of sewer gas impossible.

Being of a single piece of hand-moulded china, the Sy-Clo is without crack, seam or crevice that might collect impurity and furnish a breeding place for germs of disease. The Sy-Clo closet has no surface to chip off or crack, is not affected by acid, water, or wear, and with ordinary care, will outlast the building in which it is installed.

The name "Sy-Clo" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

Booklet on "Household Health" sent free if you mention the name of your plumber.

Lavatories of every size and design made of the same material as the Sy-Clo Closets.

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The Pope-Waverley Electric Coupe Top Chelsea



This superb carriage answers every purpose of an all around family vehicle. The Coupe Top is readily removable, making it an open Chelsea for the summer days.

The Electric, unlike other types of motor cars, is as "ever ready" on the coldest day as on the warmest day.

For calling, shopping, the theatre, the trip to and from the office, nothing equals in comfort, convenience and style the "always ready" Pope-Waverley Electric Coupe Top Chelsea. The price is \$1,600. We must have your order early to insure prompt delivery. We have dealers in all the principal cities.

We also make Electric Runabouts, Stanhopes, Surreys,
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the activity in that region and is adding value rapidly to the interest in mines located along the line of this railroad. The smelter site of the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company is on the railroad, and the completion of the line should enable that company to market its ore on a large scale.

"M." West Point: 1. Any reliable broker will buy or sell stocks of any character, listed or unlisted, provided a market can be found for them. 2. The mercantile agencies only furnish reports for their subscribers. Nearly all the banks and principal business houses are subscribers. One of them might get a report for you. 3. Every mining proposition must be regarded as speculative, no matter whether it pays dividends or not, or whether it is iron, copper, lead, gold, or silver. 4. From personal knowledge, I could not say. 5. His commission was from the business department. His personal statements to me have been highly favorable, however. 6. I do not know but that it is a fair question for you to put up to the management and for them to answer. 7. I have so little knowledge of either that I cannot fairly advise. They are not Wall Street propositions, you know.

"Investor." Utica: 1. The St. Louis Transit Company 5 per cent. bonds, offered by Spencer Trask & Company, bankers and brokers, William and Pine streets, New York, are guaranteed by the United Railways Company of St. Louis, and as the guarantee is secured by a mortgage on the entire system of the latter, the bonds are favorably regarded. They are offered at a reasonable price. While I would hardly class them as gilt-edged, it must be remembered that they yield a better rate of interest than the highest class of investment securities can be expected to return. 2. The Japanese government 6s, yielding over 5 1/2 per cent., will yield about 1 per cent. less if the option of redemption at six months' notice is utilized, as it surely will be if money-market conditions a year hence enable Japan to refund its bonded obligations. Under these circumstances I would prefer something nearer home. 3. The Mexican 5 per cents., at the price offered, yield only a little better than 4 3/4 per cent. There are signs of social unrest in Mexico which are regarded by many as significant, and are laughed at by others. No one knows what might happen in case of the death of President Diaz. I hardly recommend these bonds as a gilt-edged security. 4 and 5. These are local securities which may be affected by local conditions. The present marked disposition of the public to interfere with municipal franchises, and to demand their public utilization, should not be overlooked. It may have considerable significance. 6. The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4 per cents., around 82, look to me like a better bond

than any on your list, from the standpoint of security. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass is, selling around 85, guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Pacific Railroad, are also attractive. A first-class bond yielding 4 per cent. is the first consolidated gold 5s of the Long Island Railroad Company. Messrs. Lincoln & Company, 18 Wall Street, New York, offer these on a basis netting 4 per cent., and make other excellent bond offers regarding which you might write them for information, mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Continued on page 287.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1-4, Lebanon, Ohio.

THE ADVENTURES OF NERVY NAT

are carefully collected and gathered in a neat binding for the purpose of distribution among his many admirers. Upon receipt of \$.85 we will send this book to any address, postage prepaid.

JUDGE COMPANY, New York



TWENTY BEAUTIFUL COLORED POST CARDS

Of New England Scenery in Natural Colors

The Boston & Maine Railroad has recently issued a magnificent set of colored post cards. The scenes embrace the choicest of New England views, done in natural colors, and comprise:

- "Deerfield Valley, Mass."
- "Silver Lake, Madison, N. H., & Mt. Chocoma."
- "Nashua River, Clinton, Mass."
- "Noon time, Lancaster, Mass."
- "Bald Head Cliff, York, Me."
- "Lake Memphremagog, Vt."
- "Franconia Notch, N. H."
- "Lake Massawippi, P. Q."
- "Presidential Range, N. H."
- "Sault, Scarborough, Me."
- "Squam Lake, N. H., from Sheppard Hill."
- "Ocean Side of Nubble, York, Me."
- "Ashuelot River, Keene, N. H."
- "Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H."
- "Mt. Monadnock, N. H., from Beech Hill."
- "Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass."
- "Connecticut River, Mt. Holyoke, Mass."
- "Mt. Starr King, from Whitefield, N. H."
- "Eastern Point Light, Gloucester, Mass."
- "Lake Umbagog, N. H., from Garnet Hill."

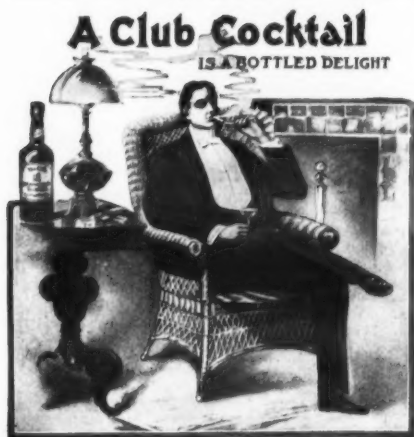
The entire set of above cards, inclosed in an envelope, will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 30 cents in stamps by General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

Attached with **DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

"WE may live without poetry,
music and art;
We may live without conscience,
and live without heart;
We may live without
friends;
We may live without
books;

BUT civilized man
cannot live without

COOK'S
Imperial
EXTRA DRY
Champagne



The Perfect Drink for Summer Outings
A cool, refreshing and stimulating delight for the picnic in the woods—the automobile party—all outdoor sports. CLUB COCKTAILS are exquisitely blended from choicest liquors, aged and mellowed to delicious taste, flavor and aroma. A CLUB COCKTAIL is a scientifically equal and uniform cocktail—not a slap-dash mixture of doubtful liquors. Strain through cracked ice and serve.

Seven varieties—each one delicious.
Order CLUB from your Dealer.
G. F. HUBBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
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ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Sell Me a Song—I will pay \$1000.00

FOR GOOD OLD
HEART SONGS
AND
FAVORITE MELODIES

This offer is by Mr. Mitchell Chapelle.
I am compiling a National Heart Song Book, and want the people of America to help me select the best songs for this magnificent collection. You can recall a song that has inspired you, a song that still lingers and endures. I want that song. Strike the "mystic chord of memory," and see what a flood of now half-forgotten songs will be started along the tide of recollection.

I want ten classes or kinds of songs, and forty-nine songs in each class. The ten classes are:—Patriotic and War Songs; Sea Songs and Chanteys; Lullabies and Child Songs; Dancing Songs, Lits and Jigs; Plantation Songs and Negro Melodies; Hymns and Revival Songs; Love Songs of all Races; Selections from Operas and Operettas; Concert Hall Songs and Ballads; and College, School and Fraternity Songs.

For the best song in each of the above ten classes, I will pay \$25.00; for the second, \$15.00; the third, \$10.00; the fourth, \$5.00, and for the next best forty-five songs in each class I will pay \$1.00 each. Submitting for the National is not a condition. Heart value counts; in case of a tie, the awards will be divided equally. We cannot be responsible for contributions; stamps should be enclosed for return postage.

Those who endorse *The Happy Habit* should read the National Magazine—it's optimistic, with bright, sparkling stories. 10c. per copy. 3 mos. trial 25c. \$1.00 per year.

Use this coupon in sending your subscription, but subscribing is not demanded of song contributors.

JOE CHAPPEL, EDITOR
NATIONAL MAGAZINE, BOSTON, MASS. L. W. 35

Dear Sir: For.....herewith, please send the National Magazine to me for.....months.

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Street.....

Town..... State.....

Relieved with
DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the English House of Lords, appointed to consider whether foreign life-insurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom should be compelled to deposit funds in that country for the protection of British policy-holders, has made a report which reflects credit on the good sense of the committee members, and shows that they have not been influenced by the unfair and indiscriminate attacks made upon the American companies at home and abroad. The committee came to the entirely just conclusion that to impose a heavy burden upon foreign companies from which British companies were exempt would be an unfair discrimination, and would do more harm than good all around.

Furthermore, it would violate the principle that the whole of the funds of an insurance company should avail for the claims of all policy-holders alike, and that it might lead to reprisals on the part of foreign governments. It might also lead the public to believe that the solvency of the companies making the deposits was guaranteed by the government; that such deposits might seem to imply a statutory basis for valuation, the tendency of which might weaken rather than strengthen the reserves, and that such deposit of securities would appear to give an unfair advantage to British subjects holding policies in a foreign company, while under such a limited state of supervision it was doubtful whether the policy-holders would be as well protected as they are by control through publicity and the freedom which exists in regard to British companies.

The committee made some recommendations for the improvement of the insurance business applicable to both home and foreign companies, and in line with some of the reforms instituted by the Armstrong committee. It recommended that all insurance companies, whether foreign or British, be required to furnish the board of trade with full accounts of their business, including the expenses for management, and that, further, the board be empowered to vary from time to time the forms of questions insurance companies are called upon to answer. No objection can be made to these recommendations by any honest company.

"R." Toledo, O.: 1. Under the new law, a policy-holder in the Mutual or Equitable Life can send in his vote for officers by mail, or attend the election and vote in person. 2. There is no reason why you should not attend the meeting in person, if you desire to do so.

"M. S." St. Paul: 1. The Ancient Order of United Workmen is one of the oldest fraternal orders in the United States. Its loss in membership last year was over 20,000. 2. It is apparent that, with an increasing death rate, assessments must be substantially increased to pay them, so that one who has an insurance policy in a fraternal organization never knows really what he must eventually pay. In an old-line company the premium is fixed at the outset, and each year adds to the value of the policy. This is a very vital difference.

"Term." Rochester: 1. There is an advantage sometimes in what is known as "term insurance," just as there is in what are termed "endowment policies," for those who are not concerned about the immediate present, but more about the outcome of the future. 2. It would take some little space for me to explain the difference between the various forms of policies. The Prudential issues an excellent kind of term insurance. Ask for samples of other forms of policies issued by the Prudential. All of them I regard with much favor. The soundness of the company is beyond question.

"T. A." Elmira, N. Y.: 1. I cannot answer your question in the brief limits of my department. One of the very best and most interesting explanations of the principles of life insurance recently appeared in a leading magazine. It is entitled, "My Conversion to Life Insurance," and was written by Alfred Henry Lewis. A copy of this would interest you greatly, and you can secure it without expense if you will address a line to Department S, the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J. 2. It is called an annuity, and means that a certain amount will be annually paid you as long as you continue to live.

"S." Frederick, Md.: 1. It is always questionable whether it is safe to give up a policy in a good, strong company, and I would not do so unless you were absolutely under compulsion to make the sacrifice. If so, the company, I am sure, would make a satisfactory adjustment. All the New York companies are working under the new Armstrong laws, are stronger than they have been, and are in better shape than ever to meet the requirements of their policy-holders. 2. The Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia, I regard as one of the best of the old, strong, conservative companies. 3. I would certainly leave my policy in the Mutual Life as it stands. You cannot change it to advantage.

"S." Cleveland, O.: I see no reason at present why you should be in haste to send your contribution to the International Policyholders' Committee. There is plenty of time to look over the ground and for every policy-holder in the great New York companies to make up his mind deliberately what he can do to his best advantage at the approaching election of officers. After you have cast in your lot with any of the competing committees, it will be too late to withdraw, or at least it would be better not to decide until you have taken abundant time for consideration.

The Hermit

Chartreuse

VS.

Liqueur Peres Chartreux.

Translation from "Le Matin," Paris, June 28, 1906.
"The trade-marks of the cordials and products of the Grande Chartreuse, of which the Chartreuse Fathers have been unjustly despoiled by the law of 1901, will be put up for sale at public auction before the court of Grenoble, on Saturday, June 30th, 1906."

"We learn from an absolutely reliable source that the Chartreuse Fathers will not be parties, either directly or indirectly, to this sale, but on the contrary they positively refuse to give anybody authority to acquire these trade-marks, for which they maintain all their rights."

"What matters to them, anyhow, a bottle and a label apart from the product which has made for them a long-standing reputation?"

"Everybody knows that the Chartreuse Fathers continue to manufacture the cordial for which they alone hold the secret, at Tarragona, Spain."

The above translation will be of interest to many of our readers, who are doubtless familiar with the published reports of the action taken by the French government a little more than two years ago, whereby the monks of La Grande Chartreuse, who for three hundred years or more have distilled that well-known liqueur, were ruthlessly dismissed from the country, the government confiscating their bottles, labels, and trade-marks, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of what it has been pleased to call "Chartreuse."

Unfortunately, however, neither the state official liquidator, nor the state itself, or anybody in the state, could obtain the mighty secret for the preparation of this "Nectar of the Gods" by any possible means, and the authorities soon grew very tired of a fruitless effort to produce and sell a satisfactory imitation of the celebrated cordial, which accounts for the final disposal of the trade-marks at public auction, as referred to by the Paris Matin. According to reports published in later French papers, the monks did not even offer to bid at the sale.

Meanwhile, the monks of the Grande Chartreuse, having, perforce, bequeathed their bottles, labels, and trade-marks to France, immediately left their monastery among the rugged rocks of Grenoble, and, taking their secret with them, established themselves permanently at Tarragona, Spain, where they continue to make and to sell to all civilized nations this most delectable essence of flowers, herbs, fruits, and spices, to be known henceforth and forever as "LIQUEUR PERES CHARTREUX."

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Duplicates of all photographs should be sent, as sometimes one is spoiled in the using. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 285.

"Globe": Yes; but one must be sure that the certificate is of the old stock, and not the transfer receipts which represent surrendered stock.

"Y. &": I would be fearful of selling St. Paul short. It is a Standard Oil stock, with abundant resources behind it, and there is a general impression that some movement impends that may be to its advantage.

"G. W.": Milwaukee: As dividends can only be declared from surplus earnings, they can hardly be declared in advance of their having been earned, unless in violation of the statute. The corporations are paying more attention to the law now than they have ever done before.

"G.": Brooklyn: 1. There are several mines of the name you give. To which one do you refer? 2. Greene Gold is an unknown quantity. The property is difficult of access, and the reports regarding it are very meagre. On general principles, it pays to even up when stocks reach a very low level, but you must take a gambler's chances.

"E. X. R.": 1. I doubt if the insurrection in Cuba, unless it makes further progress than it has thus far, will damage the Havana Tobacco securities. The 5 per cent. bonds, I am told, are well protected in any event. Recent heavy transactions in Havana Tobacco shares are veiled in mystery. One report was to the effect that a heavy holder had liquidated, and another that inside interests were desirous of picking up as much of the stock as possible at low prices before preparing for a substantial advance. I have been unable to confirm either report. 2. Such talk has been heard, but it has not been officially confirmed. Reports of the earnings do not seem to justify it.

"S.": New York: 1. That is the understanding unless the law should be changed. All the New York banks must have made a great deal of money during the past year, considering the unusually high rates of interest. The insurance companies are not obliged to sell their holdings at once, and will take pains not to liquidate so as to destroy their own market. 2. It is the belief that Harriman intends to put Southern Pacific common so much higher than the preferred that the convertible privilege of the latter will be attractive to its holders. For that reason, the preferred, netting 6 per cent. to the purchaser at present prices, and having a prior claim to dividends, has been regarded favorably by the speculative investment element.

"T. O. M.": Altoona, Penn.: 1. The low price of the New York Central 3 1/2 per cents. is due to the general sluggishness in the bond market, because of the stringency in money and the high interest rates. These are an excellent security and look attractive on declines, though if money should tighten so sharply as to seriously affect the stock market, a slump in all investment securities might be anticipated. 2. I do not believe it is a good time to sell the market short unless one has abundant resources to protect himself. If I had a profit in any of the Steel stocks I would be inclined to take it. 3. Pressure is being brought on the Pennsylvania management by those who were liberal underwriters of its collateral trust bonds and who have been unable to find a market for the latter, to increase the dividend on the stock. This would make the bonds more attractive.

"N. G.": Portland, Me.: 1. The report that a glucose company is being organized out West, in opposition to the Corn Products Refining Company, is undoubtedly true. The field is open and competitive, and it is believed that, with the growing demand for glucose and the other products derived from corn, there will be business sufficient to keep all the principal factories well employed during the coming year. 2. A gentleman who has made a pretty thorough examination of the Con. Lake Superior properties recently, I am told, made an adverse report concerning them, but the official statement of the directors shows that the earnings for the past year have been very large. The action of the stock has disappointed those who were led to believe in the future of the property. If I had a profit in my shares I would be inclined to take it. During the past fiscal year it is said that the company earned half a million dollars above fixed charges and expenses. The rail orders booked will utilize its entire capacity for ten months ahead.

NEW YORK, September 13th, 1906. JASPER.

Are There Beggars in Spain?

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

My Dear Sir: In your issue of August 30th, 1906, appears an article entitled "The Persistence of Beggars in Spain," from the pen of Eleanor Franklin, and to which I want to take several exceptions. I have but recently returned from "the other side," and it was my happy privilege to spend four glorious weeks in Spain. Now, there are beggars in Spain, but that they are more numerous or pestiferous than in some of the other countries is not so—at least, as far as I could observe, and I tried to look into the matter a little. I spent days in the Alhambra in company with one of the guides, which she states are "uniformed" but not "salaried," and when at the close of my visit I put the question, "How much?" received the reply, "We are paid a comfortable salary by the government, and it is not required that you pay anything, señor." That it was a living salary is evidenced from the fact that the guide in question was shortly to be married, and pointed out the little "villa" he had "saved enough to buy," and another year hoped to open a little "pension," and hoped the writer would be his guest "when the beauties of Granada shall again call him" (and they surely will!).

The Spaniard is a charming fellow, and not more inclined to want more from the hands of the tourist than his more prosperous neighbors. In fact, I found from experience that he wanted far less than any other nationality in Europe or Algeria. Spain appears to me to be waking from a long, dreamy sleep. On every hand are evidences of advancement and progress. The railways are comfortable, if not speedy.

There are ways to the Alhambra which are not given over to the "young gitanas," and I am surprised that Miss Franklin failed to find them, as she evidently has eyes, though she cannot be accused of wearing "rose-colored" glasses!

Do, I pray, give "the devil his due," but don't give him an extra kick just because he is a poor devil! Let your contributor make a round east and west, and then go back to that glorious Andalusian sunshine, and she will exclaim, "Why, there are so few beggars—I thought there were so many!" And she will come away, if not exactly in love, surely enamored, with Spain and all her people.

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ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

writes in the September issue of McClure's Magazine on

"My Conversion to Life Insurance"

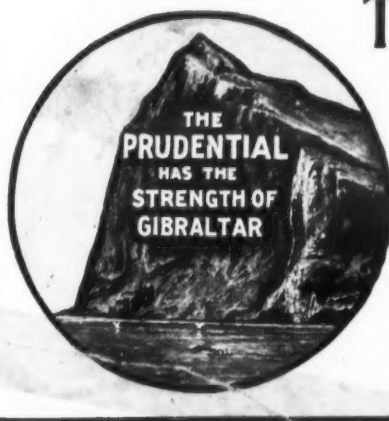
of which the following is an excerpt

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True, my doubtful friend, all things of this world are liable to fail or to fade. Crowns rust, thrones decay, and the sponge of time wipes nations from the map. And yet, as men use the word, such companies as The Prudential are *sure*; since they found themselves on investments that are as the blood and sinew of the country. The government must fall before they fall; and the policies they issue, and the promises they make, have all the vital enduring qualities of a government bond.

The Prudential, that Gibraltar of Life Insurance, attracted me. I had heard it best spoken of. Besides, its controlling spirit was Senator Dryden—whose intelligence had been its architect, just as his integrity was and is its corner-stone.

This article, a most interesting and valuable exposition of Life Insurance, should be read from start to finish. A copy of it will be sent free of charge to any reader of this magazine who will write the Company



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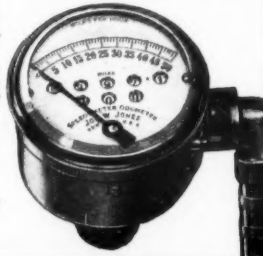
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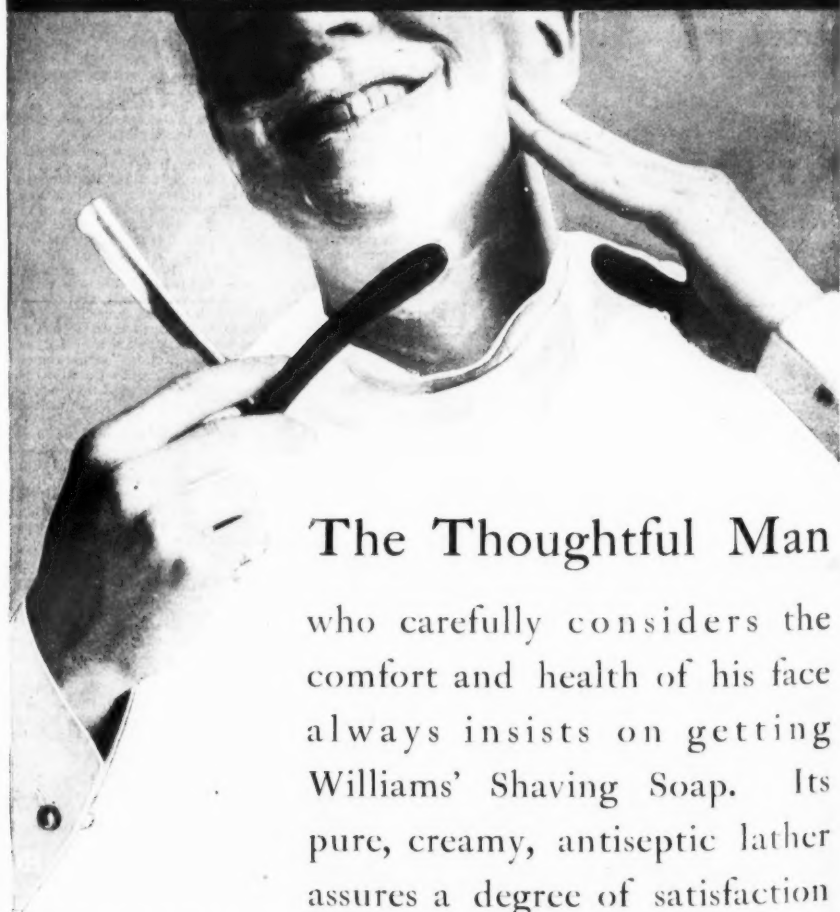
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